The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL. VI NO. 43 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 152 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,491.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
80, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,160,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Lyuan	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 2,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
DURING FEBRUARY
FREE CONSULTATIONS.

Every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, 8 a.m. to noon, 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Other days by appointment.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
(of Lonavla.)
BATLIBOI BUILDING
Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Road,
BYCULLA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS IN BOMBAY.

Doctor's nephew puts on 12 lbs. and expects to return to work shortly.

Last stage case, certified "Hopeless," after a few weeks Bombay Doctor staggered at her rapid improvement certifies "Decidedly now in 1st stage."

Another spent many months in a Sanatorium with no result. After two months' treatment resumes work.

Santa Cruz patient makes such rapid progress that after one month his Doctor decides he needs no further treatment.

Sanatorium case daughter of famous Indian gentleman—She is almost cured and has returned to her home to the delight of her parents. Weight increase 2 or 3 lbs. a week.

WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF DYING MAN.

Last stage, reduced to a skeleton, death expected every day.

Two of his friends travel hundreds of miles to report his wonderful recovery.

My remedy is recommended by men on active service both in Army and Navy.

It will save hundreds of lives. Come and see me, it costs you nothing and will serve your life.

The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE'
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SECURING A GOOD RESIDENCE IN A VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land at Charni Road, opposite the Level Crossing facing the sea.

Under instructions from the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Sarafally Mahomedally Tarawalla appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1088 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following immoveable property:

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground portion of it containing five hundred and sixty-seven decimal point eighty-one square yards is of freehold tenure not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to Government and the remaining portion containing three hundred and fifty-seven decimal point nineteen square yards is of Pension and Tax tenure situate on the North side of Queen's Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2, 99, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A/16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 155, and 147, and New Survey No. 8B/8007, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1213 and 1214 Street No. and 2, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the North by a private road on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomedbhoy Duttoobhoy and on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office, 14 K., Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BORAH MUSJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Bai Maneckbai, widow and sole executrix of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gamdevia alias Hotelwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 5th March 1918 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the following valuable property. Any private offers for the sale of the said property may be made in writing to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned before the date of sale.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Borah Musjid Lane within the Fort, in the town and island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts being the same little more or less and Collector's Old No. 52, New No 452, Old Survey No. 733 and 734 and New Survey No. 8801 and 8802 and bearing A Ward No. 2528, Street No. 13-15 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East property formerly of Dinsha Shapurji Karani now of Sorabji Jamshedji Bottlewala, on or towards the West by the property of Navazbai and Awabai, on or towards the North by Borah Musjid Street and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29, Churchgate Street Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 19th Feb. 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Janjira" Chambers Wodehouse Road Fort, very valuable teak and black wood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. Edward B. Richey of Messrs. Park Davis & Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Feb., 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Chemical and Hardware Agency, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, here:—

250 bags Sulphate of Alumina, each of about 1¼ to 1½ cwts.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—The goods are open for inspection at the godown of the vendors, situate at No. 211-43 Old Modikhana Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, February 19, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Charles G. Roberts, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 4th day March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased:—

Wearing apparels, mosquito curtains, shoes, steel and canvas trunks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th Feb., 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASK JAPANESE GENUINE RED LEAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction at Princess Dock Shed No. 12 by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vasanji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala.

S.S. Java Maru.

D. V. and Co. 100 casks each 1/2 cwt. Japanese Genuine Red Lead.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DENTAL NOTICE
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Opp. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

For particulars apply to:—

CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE UPTODATE RELIABLE HOUSE FOR DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES—Our "Unna's Agency" is the only place where you can get the most reliable drugs and patent medicines, both native and Foreign, at very moderate rates. Orders carefully and promptly attended to. Further particulars from A. D. SAMARTH & Co., (b) 28, Sharda Chawl, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 7. 2555

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS EVERY MORNING—B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION SPECIAL REVISION CLASS, English and Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 2554

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED—Reliable and experienced. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials. BOMBAY BRICK & TILE CO., LTD., 11 Hummum Street, Fort. 2539

WANTED—An experienced TIME-KEEPER & WEIGHING CLERK, in an Engineering Firm in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," 2497.

A SALESMAN thoroughly conversant in Chemicals, Hardware and Sundry lines, commanding influence with local dealers. Apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2565

WANTED—EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN, Military officers, requiring best munshies for colloquial Hindusutani instruction, should immedaietly apply to ANGLO-INDIAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 34, Churchgate Street, Fort. 2554

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, with good knowledge of English and correspondence. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Apollo Street. 2870.

WANTED—A NURSE for a child of years. She must be either a Matriculate, Intermediate or Graduate. Term to be settled with the undersigned. Applications with testimonials must reach th undersigned within fifteen days.—L. HER DEO PERSHAD, Rais, Meerut City. 24

WANTED for the CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA (Under British) 3 SUB-ASST. SURGEONS, on salary from Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 per mensem, according to grade, plus £10 outfit allowance; also 3 COMPOUNDERS, salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 120 per mensem by Rs. 5 annually. All will receive temporary allowance of Rs. 2 per day, and free return passage from Bombay to Mombasa. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHA & BROS., Agents, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2566

WANTED immediately a children's NURSE. (Any nationality) Must be experienced and kind. Apply personally on Wednesday or Thursday, between 10 and 11 a.m., to MRS. SARABHAI, Maldon House, New Marine Lines.

AN EDUCATED LADY, fond of children and of cheerful disposition to act as GOVERNESS and HOUSEKEEPER to a widower Indian gentleman. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating age, nationality, qualificaiton and pay, etc., and sending Photograph to RAI BAHADUR KHAN CHAND, Director of Land Record, Gwalior. 2560

WANTED.

WANTED—Competent CANVASSER for an Export Import firm. Good remuneration and prospects. Apply to Box No 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2472

ACCOMPANIST WANTED, having excellent piano and good accommodation; required every alternate day for ½ hour's singing practice, for a month. Apply BARATONE, c/o "Chronicle."

WANTED to buy Steam BOILERS an ENGINES about 200 Indicated Horse Power, 150 pounds pressure. CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY LIMITED, 35-37, Apoll Street, Bombay. 2542

WANTED by Englishman for 9 months certain small BUNGALOW, facing sea within ten miles of Bombay. Write to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Swiss EMBROIDERY MACHINES. For particulars apply Messrs. BANIANS & Co., 459, Mint Street Madras. 2303

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & Co's Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours, on TUESDAY, 26 & WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

FOR SALE—Near Anderi, two BUNGALOWS with an extensive compound of trees and a well. One of the two fetches an annual rent of Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 see Mr. MUNCHERSHA C. DARUVALLA, at Tardeo, Wadia Street., Vatcha Building. 2523

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKER, Chowpaty Road. 2488

TO BE LET—To Hindus only—FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 2489

FOR HIRE—A Fine Motor Car for all purposes. For terms apply to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Pombay Chronicle." 2420

TO LET—Large SHOPS at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. Apply MANAGER. 2516

BUNGALOW with Compound, corner Chowpati Harvey Roads, about to be vacated by Hussein Tyabji, Esq. Apply C. A. LATIF, 5, Adenwala Mansions. Chowpati Seaface. 2561

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

VIA ADEN.

NO. 3 OTARU MARU sailing February-March.

For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
2283 Dwarkadas Building, Fort.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Country Spirit for each shop separately, except the privileged shops in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years commencing from the 1st April, 1918, will be sold by public auction at the TOWN HALL at 12 noon (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 25th February 1918.

2. The conditions of sale and the form license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained application to that officer.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th February, 1918. 2401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RESUMPTION OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the booking of public goods traffic, including live stock and perishables, has now been partially resumed.

2. As conditions vary from day to day, it is not possible to give previous intimation of the imposition or removal of restrictions. The public are advised to ascertain from the despatching station whether traffic is being accepted or not before sending goods to a station for despatch.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 262

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the supply of road metal, and sandstone for (1) A, B, C and D, Wards and (2) E, F and G, Wards and sand, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1918.

Forms of Contract will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst: C. E.
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, February, 1918. 2568

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1917, will be paid on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, between the hours of 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th February, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th February, 1918, to 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 2571

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Comapny, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 25th February, 1918, to SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th February, 1918.
2556.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the registered office of the Company, Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th February 1918.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 21st February, to Thursday, the 7th March, 1918, both days inclusive. 2567

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED CHIEF AGENCY.

WE are willing to undertake on Commission any business for Deccan and at Poona, Chief Agency would do better. Canvassing orders by travelling, if desired. Business experience over 20 years, travelled throughout India. Best credentials and references given.

Particulars can be had from:—

Messrs. TOKEKAR & Co.,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.

Poona, 8th February, 1918. 2559

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DEVIDAS RUPAJI and AMBARAM RUPAJI, of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. RAGHAVJI SIVJI and RATANSI SIVJI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140 and 140, New Nos. 1167 and 1236, Old Survey Nos. 452 and 447 and New Survey No. 7535, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram and partly by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Madhavrao Damoji, on the West by the property of Ramrao Parasram and Nilaram Parasram, on the North by Khatarally Lane and on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 77 and Street Nos. 160-162, Thakurdwar, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2569

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANGALDAS ITCHARAM MEHTA, CHUNILAL MATHURADAS and DULABHDAS KESHAVJI, the Trustees of the estate of Dharamdas Valabhdas deceased have contracted with our client Mr. DAMODERDAS HEMANDAS for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2424 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 277 and Street Nos. 332-338 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2817 and New Survey No. 2109 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Harinathji Haveliwwala, and partly by the property of Mahajan Maharaj on or towards the North partly by the property of Abedin Kamrudin Khambati and partly by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed and on or towards the South by the Hindu Temple of Mahajan Maharaj.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
2558. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO and TOOLSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO, both of Bomaby Hindoos have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure redeemed from the payment of all Pension and Tax thereon together with the messuages tenements buildings and bungalow with outhouses standing thereon and known as "Dina Lodge," situate, lying and being on the West side of Ridge Road at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5939 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2711, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7186 and bounded on the East by the said Ridge Road on the West by the property formerly of Cursondas Madhavdas and now of Sundrabai Wardhe, daughter of Narayan Wasoodeo Dabholkar, on the North by the property formerly of Nemchand Malamchand and now of Lalji Doongersey and on or towards the South by the property of Vijbhukandas Atmaram and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3196(1) Street Nos. 110-112 Ridge Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Narotamdas Ramji and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenant.

Dated the 16th day of February 1918.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
2557. Purchaser's Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole Liquidator of the above Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the property of the above Company, situate at Broach both moveable and immoveable including the Engine, Boilers, Machinery and Plant in the Mill of the said Company. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their aforesaid office.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL

Attorneys for the Liquidator of the above Company.

1987.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of th plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground held under a Lease bearin date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3585 square yards or thereabouts and registered b the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 288 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. B. Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs above named at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2238 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 AND 10.

GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW CINEMA BILL

"THE MAN WHO TOOK CHANCE"

An Exciting Drama

"FLAT HARMONY"

A Comic.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Price:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

JUST A REMINDER.

Do not fail to see that greatest of British Actors

MATHESAN LANG

supported in a galaxy of reputed stars IN THE Great Wyndham Theatre Stage Success

"THE WARE CASE"

the 5-part Broadwest stirring masterpiece

NOW SHOWING

every day thrice nightly 7-0 8-45 10-30.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS,

2 Last Two Nights of. 2
Our Repertoire Week!
NIGHTLY CHANGE!!
At 6-15 **To-night** At 9-45
GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
presents
MELBOURNE'S POPULAR BURLESQUE PANTOMIME

ALADDIN
AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
Don't miss it.
At 6-15 **TO-MORROW WED.** At 9-45
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

KEEP SMILING
A potpourri of Popular Songs Burlesques etc.
Including
THE GIRLS HE LOVED.
THURSDAY FEBUARY 21st
Everything New
Watch for particulars in to-morrow's

IMPERIAL.
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Lamington Road. Telephone No. 2020
To-Night
THE LAST INSTALMENT OF THE GREATEST MYSTERY SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
MYSTERY
OF THE
DOUBLE—CROSS
13th Episode
"THE FACE OF THE STRANGER"
14th Episode
"THE HIDDEN BRAND."
15th and Final Episode
"THE DOUBLE CROSS."
Come and Bid Farewell to
MOLLIE KING
The Idol of Screen Lovers.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m., daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
Special Matinee every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Popular Prices.

FREE LECTURE
TOWN HALL
THURSDAY, February, 21st, at 6-30 p. m.
Subject:
WORLD PROBLEMS.
Whither are They Tending?
Scriptural Evidence.
Public Welcome. Collection Taken.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings, and fancy Brass Works.
No. 6, Patni Building,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY;

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. sharp

Maurice E. Bandman presents

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In a season of London's Latest Dramatic Success

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT **"BILLETED"** The Successful Comedy From the Royalty Theatre.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Commencement of the New EMPIRE Serial

"THE NEGLECTED WIFE"

The first two stories this week will be

"THE WOMAN ALONE" & "THE WEAKENING"

RUTH ROLAND The Famous Pathe Star

Plays "THE OTHER WOMAN"

in

"THE NEGLECTED WIFE"

In addition

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest 2-Act Farce

"THE POLICEMAN"

7 7 7

BY THE SECRET SEVEN

instantaneously you will be transposed into a world of thrills-mystery-suspense-swiftest action, and delightful photo-drama.

You will witness a startling Serial of intense Mystery and dramatic Incidents-leading upto a tremendous climax that will hold you spellbound.

IN

THE GREAT SECRET

you will see such celebrated Stars as

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN who received the royal title of King of the Screen at the San Francisco Exposition.

BEVERLEY BAYNE who was given the title of Queen of the Screen at the San Diego Exhibition.

WEE-SEE

The most famous Japanese actor in America

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY 23rd.

AT THE

ITALIAN CINEMA ELDORADO.

—YOU WILL SEE HIM every week in the

"Gray Ghost"

THE UNIVERSAL WONDER SERIAL.

MYSTERIOUS in plot, gripping in action, swift as the wind, with a sweet love story running through the entire tale, is the marvellous serial "The Gray Ghost" based on the thrilling Saturday Evening Post Story "Loot." You will be thrilled by the hair raising, daredevil work of your favourite

EDDIE POLO

at your favourite picture palace

"THE MAJESTIC"

Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Week

AT

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

OF

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

Don't miss the last chance of seeing our Show which has been acknowledged by the Public and Press to be the best that has ever visited Bombay.

FULL CIRCUS PROGRAMME THIS WEEK. ALL OUR BEST ACTS WILL BE SHOWN.

100 Educated Animals! 50 Star Artists!!

Matinees on Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th Feb. at 4-45 p. m. when School-boys and Children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **All India General Agency, Thakurdwar 419. opposite Indu Prakash Press.**

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

THE EXCELSIOR Tonight At 6-30

A NEW VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SERIAL

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

PEARL WHITE, ARNOLD DALY & EDWIN ARDEN.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.08
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	28.56
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	30.10
May	29.58
July	29.01
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	29.13
May	28.57

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
February	—
March	22.81
April	22.11
May	21.57

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	21.93
Feb.-Mar.	21.86
March-April	21.75
April-May	21.67
May-June	21.59
June-July	21.51

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
February	—
March	22.83
April	—
May	22.10
June	—
July	21.56

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
Feb.	21.88
Feb.-Mar.	21.79
Mar.-April	21.70
April-May	21.62
May-June	21.54
June-July	21.46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.24
March	22.32
April	22.42
May	22.11
June	21.82
July	21.55

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	21.93
Feb.-Mar.	21.84
Mar.-April	21.75
April-May	21.67
May-June	21.59
June-July	21.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
February	23.10
March	23.70
May	23.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.76
" " Fully Good	17.13
" " Fine	17.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.52
" " " Fully Good	18.89
" " " Fine	19.26
" Broach Good	21.15
" " Fully Good	21.40
" " Fine	21.65
" Scinde Good	16.76
" " Fully Good	17.13
" " Fine	17.50

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 14th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	58,900,000	Inc.	300,000
Public Deposits	39,000,000	Dec.	2,100,000
Other do.	126,300,000	Inc.	800,000
Govt. Securities	56,300,000	Dec.	600,000
Other do.	95,700,000	"	1,200,000
Notes and Gold	31,300,000	Inc.	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 19 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb 15th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	—
" Forwarded	76,000
" Imports	70,000
" Stock	487,000
Actual Weekly Sales	5,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Mar.	29.04—5
" " May	29.42+1
Spot Cotton at New York	31.20—5
" at New Orleans	30.63 Nil
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.00—4
" May.	28.53+4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	65½

New York, Feb. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	29.09+15
" May	29.62—14
Spot Cotton at New York	31.35+15
" at New Orleans	30.38+15
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.05+5
" May	28.55+2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	119,000
" Exports to Great Britain	41,000
" " to France and Continent	18,000
" " to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,460,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,168,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 2/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 1/2
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.17

London, Feb 15th

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4

Interest day to day loans	4 5/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54 11/16
Rupee Paper 3½ %	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 14th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£93 1/2

London, Feb. 15th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£93 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 14th

Wheats—No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Nominal	£19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers	19/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar. Sellers	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value Quieter	2/4½

London, Feb. 15th.

Wheats—No change.

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Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600

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Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers	19/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar. Sellers	20/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Buyers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid Dull	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach April were Rs. 648/9 Exchange and Rs. 650 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened at 3 p.m. with Good Broach quoted Rs. 649½ and advanced to Rs. 651½, later on fluctuating between Rs. 650 and Rs. 651. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 648 and the market closed quiet as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a fair enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 3 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	—	April	647
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	—	March	640
" " Khandeish	—	"	617
" " Muthia	—	"	607
" " Bengal	—	"	591
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	544
Good Sawginned Dharwar	—	May/June	645
" M. G. Westerns	—	"	630

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach good	—	March	645½
Akola	—	"	636
Bengal	—	"	540

Heavy liquidation by profiteers.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 18TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	612	602	557	537	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	610	602	572		"
M.G. Wardha		679	659		"
W. G. Nagpore		679	659		"
M.G. Yeotmal		669			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		659			"
M.G. Amraoti		652			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple		646	624		"
M.G. Khandeish		637	612		"
M.G. Muthia		627	602		"
M.G. Broach		662	650	650	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 18th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	607	597	552	532	Ready
Selade-Punjab (M.G.)	605	595	565	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	627	597	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	647	622	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	650	635	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	655	635	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	665	645	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	669	657	649	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	622	597	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th February:—

Cotton	—	5,146	bales
Wheat	—	34,764	cwts
Linseed	—	4,492	"
Rape, Sal & Mustardseed, etc.	—	92	"
Gingellyseed	—	Nil	
Poppyseed	—	Nil	
Groundnuts	—	168	"
Castorseed	—	12,383	"
Rice	—	2,380	"
Myrabollams	—	3 185	"
Cottonseed	—	492	"
Mowrasseed	—	Nil	
Gram	—	5,861	"
Jowar	—	2,002	"
Maize	—	Nil	
Barley	—	3,013	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 78-2-0.
Sovereign 17-8-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-12-0.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight France, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1923-47:—
Ex-Warrant 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 89.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull and a fair amount of business was put through. The market closed easy.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1997/8, Swadeshi 2050, Simplex 890, Pearl 627/8, Madhavjee 2410, Kohinoor 1140, Indore-Malwa 382/8, Finlay 387½, Fazulbhoy 867/8, Davids 617/8, Currimbhoy 425, Crescent 268/12, Nagpur 2600, Bombay United 1032/8, Advance 1050, Katni ordinary 280, deferreds 1575, Tata ordinary 262/8, deferreds 1190, Alcocks 1135, Bombay-Burma 1140 and Tata Hydro 1210.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1995, Swadeshi 2052/8, Simplex 882/8, Pearls 630, Davids 622/8, Currimbhoy 427/8, Crescent 272/8, Nagpur 2605, Bombay United 1040, Advance 1030, Katni ordinary 282/8, Alcocks 1132/8 and Tata Hydro 1220.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 16th February, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	66,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 421,38,141	
" Deposits at Branches " 77,82,452	4,99,20,593
Other Deposits	21,16,40,266
Post Bills	6,455
Sundries	17,83,467
	Rs. 28,29,50,771

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,12,89,963
Other authorised Securities	21,12,389
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,45,32,468
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,46,31,357
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,26,50,682
Dead Stock	6,62,260
Stamps	5,537
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	2,27,702
Sundries	3,58,458
Cash	10,01,76,679
	Rs. 28,29,50,771

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £835,940 as compared with last week's return.

A Royal Proclamation was issued on the 21st instant providing for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at or near Bombay. The gold coins issued therefrom are to be current and possess the same legal tender as they would have done had they been coined and issued in England. The Proclamation is to become of effective in India next June.

The Ontario Government announces that the output of gold in Ontario during the first nine months of the year amounted to 343,490 ounces. There is a falling off of 20,000 ounces, compared with the same period in 1916, on account of the high cost of labour and supplies. The authorities add, however, that the developments of this industry are satisfactory, and that the newer gold camps are scattered over a wide area of territory.

The West African gold output for November 1917, amounted to £136,915, as compared with £130,101 in November 1916 and £126,295 in October 1917.

SILVER.

The market continues to possess a steady tone, as a consequence of the firmness of the Shanghai exchange, and the higher prices ruling in New York.

The price rose from 47 1/4d. to 43 3/8d. on the 21st instant and has remained at that figure.

The Christmas holidays have necessarily curtailed business.

The Ontario output for the first nine months of this year amounted to 15,236,002 ounces; this is a decrease compared with the similar months of 1916.

The Indian Currency Returns are not yet to hand owing to the holidays.

The stock in Bombay on the 18th instant consisted of 3,700 bars, the same number as on the 11th instant.

No fresh news is to hand as to the stock in Shanghai, last given as about 24,100,000 ounces in sycee and 13,400,000 dollars.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.
December 21 43 3/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 22 43 3/8 cash. No quotations fixed for forward delivery.
December 24 43 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 27 43 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 43.375.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1 8d. above that fixed a week ago.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

The Local Board has received a cable advice from London that the ordinary annual meeting was held on the 8th instant in London whereat, sanction was given to the payment of a dividend for the second half year ending 31st July, 1917, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum equal to £ 1/5d. per share. This will give £2 for 100 shares and the directors have fixed for payment of this dividend in Indian money and exchange rate of 1s. 5d. per rupee. Shareholders will get Rs. 28.3.9 for dividend on 100 shares in India, payable after 1st March next.

ROYAL EDISWAN DRAWN WIRE LAMPS

British made—British Capital.

A very large stock in hand

APPLY:

THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.

14/20, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Cycling is jolly if you RIDE A

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Constructed throughout with the finest materials and workmanship. Every part of a B.S.A. is guaranteed interchangeable. The famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above appears on all genuine B.S.A. machines.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY

SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

A most valuable remedy for BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all bronchial affections is

BURGOYNE'S EUCALYPTUS OIL

(A Specially Pure Distillate).

A few drops sprinkled on the Handkerchief will ward off COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c.

NEVER FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

In bottles, 5 sizes.

Specify "Burgoyne's."

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.

EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission

PRICE TWO ANNAS

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SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.

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Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sou. dan substantial Food. Rates very Modera to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

STATUS OF AN UNBORN CHILD.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW

(*Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.*)

ADVI FAKIRAPPA, MINOR BY HIS GUARDIAN MOTHER v/s.

FAKIRAPA ADIVEPA AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Dharwar, who dismissed the plaintiff appellant's suit with costs.

The plaintiff appellant prayed for a declaration that defendant respondent No. 1 Fakirappa did not adopt defendant 2, and the adoption deed passed to him was void and the adoption if proved was void. The parties are Holers, "untouchable" people. It was alleged by the plaintiff that the first defendant adopted his father and had passed an adoption deed dated 11th December 1912; that plaintiff's father died of plague and defendant No. 1 had passed a false adoption deed to defendant 2 after the deed passed to plaintiff's father. The deed was illegal and void and that defendant 1 could not legally adopt defendant 2 and did not as a fact.

Defendants contended that the first defendant did not adopt plaintiff's father. The adoption deed to that effect was obtained from him by fraud. That the first defendant had adopted defendant No. 2 in November 1913 and passed him an adoption deed and the plaintiff had no authority to sue.

RIGHTS OF A SON "IN UTERO."

"The questions which arise in this case," says Mr. Clements, "are—Does a son *in utero* at the time of his father's adoption belong as regards inheritance to his father's natural family or to his father's adopted family? Is the plaintiff entitled to the declaration sought? The Madras High Court relying upon Smriti Chandrika I. page 27 held that under Hindu Law a son conceived is equal to a son born (I.L.R. 16 Mad. 76). The Smriti Chandrika has no authority in Bombay. The Mitakshara does not apparently give any definite instructions on this point. However, in I. L. R. 12 Bom. 105 the Bombay High Court have remarked that for the purpose of inheritance a son *in utero* has the same rights as a son born and they give the example of a partition. They go further and hold that a son *in utero* at the time of the father's death has rights which cannot be defeated by a will. Their Lordships of the Privy Council in J. M. Tagore vs. G. M. Tagore 9 Bengal Law Reports 377 have applied to Hindu law the general rule of jurisprudence that as regards inheritance a child *in ventre sa mere* has the same rights as the child actually born. It appears to me that the doctrine cannot be applied piecemeal. I, therefore, hold that it applies when the father is adopted. A son conceived before the adoption does not pass into the adoptive family any more than a son actually born. As the plaintiff acquires no rights of a legal character under his father's adoption, he is not entitled to sue for a declaration (Specific Relief Act Section 42). I, therefore, dismiss the plaintiff's suit with costs."

"A DOUBLE FICTION."

Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The general rule of jurisprudence by which the existence of a child as a legal entity is dated from his conception and not from his birth will in examination be found to have been intended, I believe, in every case for the benefit of the child, and this somewhat fictional extension of the notion of birth to have been devised in order to connect him directly with his father both for the purposes of inheritance and legitimacy as at the time of conception, where, if the date of his birth should be the date of his coming into being as legal entity, consequences less favourable to him would follow. Here we have to deal with the converse case, although it is easy to decide it if the principle I have stated be in true principle. It is as far as we know a new case upon which no court has yet adjudicated and it involves a double fiction, if indeed it be a fiction to say that in law a child is born when he is conceived. For there it is complicated by the Hindu law of adoption under which when a man is adopted, although he continues in every sense a *persona* capable of civil rights, he dies in civil law to his natural family. Speaking for myself, the refined dialectics which eminent Hindu lawyers delight to spin about the ancient texts seem to me utterly unconvincing. There is no single text directly in point. Those which are usually handled for the purpose are so vague that they lend themselves, as it appears to me, to almost any form of dialectical use. A very little ingenuity would turn the argument as easily the other way. It is certain that none of the accredited Hindu lawyers of the past ever directly contemplated such a case. Their attempts at definition often appear to me to be defective and the weakest point in the Hindu Law might perhaps be thought to be its efforts at scientific classification. I do not, therefore, propose to dwell upon those texts which are commonly cited in connexion with allied topics and have been exhaustively dealt with in a judgment of Chandavarkar J. in the case of Kalyawda Tayappa vs. Somapa Tamangawda I. L. R. 33 Bom. 669, where the point was whether when a man was adopted his son then in being remained in his natural or followed his father into his adoptive family. Every effort to obtain a clear authority from this confused medley upon other legal relations is in my opinion of little more real value than the interpretations of the prophecies in the Old Testament, and the revelations intended to verify them in later historical events. I think the object of all the courts to-day should be to lay down as far as possible a principle that can be generally applied, a principle too which rests upon an intelligible reason. Now if it be granted that the reason underlying the well known and generally accepted rule of our jurisprudence is to overcome the difficulties which might otherwise arise to the prejudice of the child in question, then its application in converse cases would have to be modified with reference to that paramount consideration. And this can very easily be done when we remember that the rule though general and wide enough, is by no means universal. For instance, we have statutory authority for disregarding i in the case of domicile. Other cases might also be put, as for example, where the father and mother change their religion during the wife's pregnancy in which if the courts were called upon to decide they would probably be guided by the considerations to which I propose to give effect.

A SIMPLE RULE.

Now in this country I believe that it is so generally true that I might without exaggeration say that it is universally true that sons taken in adoption are taken from a poorer into a richer family. After the adoption circumstances may of couree change. But at the time of the adoption it is extremely unlikely that any parents would consent to give a son at the time vested with wealth or expectancies of wealth into a family where he could have neither wealth nor any expectation of it. It, therefore, becomes apparent that on adoption will give the father, and after him his son, a better position than he would have had, had he remained in his natural family. I see, therefore, no reason at all why in the very rare cases, of which this is the first I believe that has come up for judicial decision, we should not hold in the interest of the after born child that for all purposes of succession and inheritance his legal entity must be taken to date from the date of his birth. It is upon that principle and not upon any nice analysis of the Hindu texts that I should prefer to put my decision. I do not believe that that kind of analysis is really profitable. Wherever it is pursued at any length, I detect many points in the reasoning which I at least think may easily be proved to be fallacious. But the rule I am laying down is so simple and rests upon so simple a reason that while it will not conflict as far as I can see with any accepted principle of English jurisprudence or any sentiments of the Hindu Law, it can very easily be applied to any set of facts to which it is applicable.

I would therefore hold in this case that the plaintiff was born into the family into which his father was adopted and is entitled to succeed to his father in that family. The result of this is that the decree of the learned Judge below must be reversed and that of the trial judge restored with all costs throughout.

JUSTICE HEATON CONCURS.

Per Heaton J.—I concur, I think this case, in which we have to decide whether a son who is in his mother's womb at the time of his father's adoption is born into his father's adoptive family or into his father's natural family, can be best decided by the simplest way of looking at the case. I think the simplest way of all is to remember that a child is the son of his father. This is illustrated by the hypothetical case which my learned colleague has mentioned, the case of the son of a man who becomes a peer, that son being begotten while the father is still, a commoner but born after the peerage has been conferred. The son I apprehend, is born from his birth the son of a peer and not the son of a commoner. There are, it is true, exceptions to this very simple conception of the position of a child; but as my learned brother has pointed out those exceptions are invariably for the benefit of the child, and they are in the nature of fictions working in favour of the child created in order to protect the child against such things as illegitimacy and poverty. But where no consideration of that kind operates, then I think that the rule must be the natural rule that a child becomes a legal entity at the time of its birth and not at some time prior to its birth.

Such, very briefly stated are the reasons for which I think the judgment of the lower appellate court in this case must be set aside and the judgment of the first court restored.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

824-17—Matu J & M, Miralal Dharamsey v. Gordhandas Mulji Kampani, Moticband & D.

893-17—Captain & V, Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm v. Vishanji Dossa.

1312-17—Malvi M R & Co., Narsinghdas Mohanlal & ors v. Messrs. Hiralal Rangopal a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

1358-17—Crawford B & Co., The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. P. M. Fakirmahomed.

1391-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v. Pitamber Ludha & anr, Pandia & Co.

1431-17—Crawford B & Co., Goolamalli Goolam hoosein & Co. a firm v. Inutaz Rasoolkhan.

1454—17—Litttle & Co., Messrs Weld & Co. a firm v. Sarupsingh Dayalsingh a firm.

7-18—Unwalla P & P, Lala Darbarimal Juvalla Shai v. Jeram Virjie, Surajmal & Co.

30-18—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sidmal Bhagmal a firm, Dikshit D & Pur, For Postponement.

50-18—Merwanji K & Co., Rampratab & Co. a firm v. Patel Vagjibhai Runchhor.

52-18—Sonderdas & Co., Harishankar Gangaram v. Salegram Mohanlal Dave.

108-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs Narotam Girdhar & Co. a firm v. Esufally Mahomedbhai.

113-18—Payne & Co., Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani v. Bai Rehenabai widow & anr.

137-18—Ragh N & Co., Chunilal Mulji v. Gokuldas Valji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

138-18—Ragh N & Co., Chunilal Mulji v. Gokaldas Valji & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

140-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

1444-17—Raghavaya N & Co., Bai Navibai widow v. Varjiwan Tarachand, Madhowji K & Ch.

FOR JUDGMENT IN PRELIMINARY ISSUE

1038-17—Hiralal & Co., Ramchandra Jaggonnath v. The G I P Ry. Co., Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoo bhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERIS M.

P P No. 22-17—In Person, Dnyandev Bapuji Thakur & anr, J F Rodrigues & anr, Part Heard, 12-2-18.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

552-14—Surajmal & Co., Kanji Morarji Thakker v. The Official Assignee, Edgelow G W. & Co., Part Heard, 14-8-17.

BOMBAY RACES

BIG MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

HANDICAPS.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, Politian 8-13, Silver Balm 8-11, Dersingham 8-9, Brendan 8-7, Triple Alliance 8-7, Giacomi 8-3, Matchlock 8-2, Summer Thyme 7-11, Screamer 7-10, Bandit 7-9, Anthracite 7-9, Mordennis 7-6, St. Andrews 7-4, Spenser 6-13.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-5, Footman 9-4, Sun Umbrella 9-2, Dress 9-2, Black Kite 9-1, Bedtime 8-9, Gladiator 8-8, Lady Muriel 7-8, Dorian 7-5, Bedspread 7-5, Royal Band 7-0.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Waynflete 9-5, Foolish Fancy, 9-3, County Cricket 9-2, Fire Finch 9-0, Kenilworth 8-10, Bellicose 8-4, Glass Rock 8-4, Cicatrix 8-1, Weyhill 8-0, Dolphinton 7-11, Binfield Grove 7-9, Dollet 7-6, Billy Bawn 7-3, Dunskey 7-3, Vital 7-3.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Haven of Rest 9-7, Rueful 9-7, Our Day 9-7, Bright Bird 9-5, Memento 9-1, Wavelets Dupe 8-9, Hunyadi 8-7, M'Dame 8-4, Sungrebe 8-0, Decorum 7-13, Watch Tower 7-10, Madrina 7-7, Kit Grey Leg 7-6, Flotelle 7-5, Saunterer 7-0, Falcon Queen 6-10, Adelaide II 6-10.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Lord Roseberry 9-6, Royal Court 9-3, Osprey 9-3, Najdi 9-2, Palermo 9-1, Ajmer 8-13, Black Ivory 8-10, Morning Light 8-9, Investment 8-7, Longboat 8-7, Oxford 8-7, Balloon 8-5, Ata Allah 8-4, Bluey Lee 8-3, Amir Aswad 8-2, Kaiumers 8-1, Compradore 7-13, Powerful 7-12, Dandelion (late Full House) 7-11, Edward 7-8, Makbul 7-8, Justice 7-8, Resold 7-7, Cingalee 7-7.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

8-12, Raven 8-11, Safi 8-11, Good Morning 8-10, The Knut 8-9, Argonaut 8-8, Eldorado Sunflower 8-3, Shailan 8-2, Devildom 8-0, Ikbal 7-13, Hudban 7-13, Rage 7-11, Salim 7-10, Legislator 7-9, Tawakul 7-9, Aurangzeeb 7-8, Vanguard 7-8, Midday 7-8, Shatra 7-7, Ormuz 7-6 Britannia 7-5, Brave Boy 7-4, Hurman (late Barjora) 7-3, Tit Bits 7-2, Second String 7-1, Repeater 7-1, Taimoor 7-1, Rajputana 7-0, 6-9, Shabash 6-7.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Collingwood 10-2, Gold Fish II 9-9, East Court 9-4, Red Cross 9-1, Tammooz 8-11, Ace of Royals 8-11, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-10, Young Majub 8-7, Durban 8-7, Baloz 8-7, Money Gold 8-6, Zaki Pasha 8-3, Defender 8-2, Tawdry 8-1, Saidan 8-0, Hurchan 8-0, Moollan 7-13, Ajax 7-12 Vellard 7-11, Dartmoor 7-11, Tajimulook Collector 6-7.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(*First race starts at 3-25 p.m.*)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, Politian 8-13, Silver Balm 8-11, Dersingham 8-9, Triple Alliance 8-7, Giacomi 8-3, Matchlock 8-2, Summer Thyme 7-11, Screamer 7-10, Bandit 7-9, St. Andrews 7-4 and Spenser 6-13.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-5, Sun Umbrella 9-2, Bed-Time 8-9, Lady Muriel 7-8, Dorian 7-5, Bedspread 7-5 and Royal Band 7-0.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Forfeit Lass 9-12, County Cricket 9-2, Kenilworth 8-10, Bellicose 8-4, Cicatrix 8-1, Weyhill 8-0, Binfield Grove 7-9, Dollet 7-6, Billy Bawn 7-3, Dunskey 7-3 and Vital 7-3.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Haven of Rest 9-7, Rueful 9-7, Our Day 9-7, Bright Bird 9-5, Memento 9-1, Wavelet's Dupe 8-9, Hunyadi 8-7, M'Dame 8-4, Sungrebe 8-0, Decorum 7-13, Watch Tower 7-10, Madrina 7-7, Kit Grey Leg 7-6, Flotelle 7-5, Falcon Queen 6-10 and Adelaide II 6-10.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

East Court 9-7, Ace of Royals 9-0, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-13, Young Majub 8-10, Durban 8-10, Baloz 8-10, Money Gold 8-9, Zaki Pasha 8-6, Tawdry 8-4, Saidan 8-3, Ajax 8-1, Tajilmulook 7-12, Zuheir 7-12, Osprey 7-6 and Collector 6-10.

Two top weights not having accepted, weights are raised 3 lbs.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Lord Roseberry 9-6, Palermo 9-1, Ajmer 8-13, Black Ivory 8-10, Morning Light 8-9, Longboat 8-7, Balloon 8-5, Ata Allah 8-4, Amir Aswad 8-2, Kaiumers 8-1, Compradore 7-13, Powerful 7-12, Dandelion (late Full House) 7-11, Edward 7-8, Justice 7-8, Resold 7-7 and Cingalee 7-7.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Fairy Gold 9-3, Pacific 9-2, Malayeb 9-2, Adil 9-1, Quantity 8-12, Raven 8-11, Safi 8-11, Good Morning 8-10, Argonaut 8-8, Eldorado 8-8, Duhallow 8-8, Full Moon 8-8, Victor 8-5, Sunflower 8-3, Shailan 8-2, Devildom 8-0, Ikbal 7-13, Hudban 7-13, Rage 7-11, Salim 7-10, Legislator 7-9, Tawakul 7-9, Aurangazeeb 7-8, Vanguard 7-8, Shatra 7-7, Ormuz 7-6, Britannia 7-5, Brave Boy 7-4, Hurmim (late Barjora) 7-3, Tit Bits 7-2, Second String 7-1 and Investor 6-9.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following is the result of matches played yesterday:—

SINGLES.

Rangarao beat Fyzee, 6-3, 6-3.
Shimidzu beat Sunderrao, 6-0, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Kidd and England beat Mrs. Anstey and W. Reid, 6-3, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S PLAY.

Court No. 1 at 5-15.

Mrs. Reynolds and Irwin v. Mrs. Hunt and Denning.

Court No. 2 at 4-45.

Fyzee and Chinmulgand v. Naorojee and Engineer, followed by Lady Tata and Rangarao v. Mrs. Kidd and England.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

SUSPECT SENT TO AHMEDABAD.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Naoroji charged Manilal Chunilal alias Chandulal Mangaldas with theft.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused was arrested at Marine Lines Station on suspicion on the 14th instant with Rs. 700 in his possession. The accused, it was also stated, purloined a blank cheque from Javerbhai Chandulal & Co., of Ahmedabad and forging their signature cashed it at the *pedhi* of Jaisinghabai Lakhamsey and got Rs. 800 from them. He then ran away to Bombay.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Ahmedabad as the theft was committed there.

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THE GREAT REVITALISER VANDAN

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN TRAVANCORE.

VIGOROUS PROGRAMME OF STATE EDUCATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, Feb. 18.

The 14th Session of the Travancore Popular Assembly met to-day when the Dewan reviewed the past year in his address to the members of the Assembly. The following is a brief summary of the address:—

The revenue and receipts of the State rose from Rs. 1,52,79,386 to Rs. 1,63,43,576 and the ordinary expenditure from Rs. 1,45,75,660, to Rs. 1,53,24,370, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 10,19,206. Including the capital outlay on the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum amounting to Rs. 11,93,112, the total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,65,17,482, giving a net deficit of Rs. 1,73,906. The assets of the Government at the end of 1092 amounted to Rs. 1,26,55,608 and the liabilities to Rs. 82,72,247, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 43,83,361. The revenue for the year was the highest on record. It is gratifying to note that the receipts from as many as four out of the six main sources of revenue, viz., 'Forest,' 'Excise,' 'Customs' and 'Stamps', have reached higher figures than those in any previous year. The receipts under 'Land Revenue' would also have exhibited similar results but for the modification in the system of budget classification introduced in recent years in regard to that source of revenue. The present financial position of the Government may be taken as sound.

For the past few years, the question of assigning lands to members of depressed classes for habitation and cultivation has been engaging the earnest attention of Government. A further measure of wider scope and larger utility was also adopted during the year, providing for the grant of unoccupied lands at the disposal of Government lying outside forest reserves to Pulayas and Parayas free of tharavila.

Government have been obliged to raise the selling price of Bombay salt to Bh. Rs. 2-11-6 per maund in the Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum port salt depots and to Bh. Rs. 2-12-8 per maund in the bankshall of the Shencottan taluk, with effect from the 26th Vrischikam 1093, on account of the shortage of freight and the heavy increase in the price of the commodity in Bombay. It is the earnest desire of the Government to make the State as far as possible self-supporting in the matter of its salt supply. A set of draft salt rules under the new Salt Regulation, III of 1088, has been published in the Gazette.

The number of country liquor shops sanctioned to be opened in 1092 was 2,279 or 73 less than the number in 1091, the number actually opened being 2,274. The number of arrack shops within the excise area was 719 against 737 in 1091, giving an average of one shop for every 9.71 square miles and 4,736 inhabitants.

The Industrial Survey of the State proceeded apace. The method of enquiry was to hold industrial conferences of the leading citizens and ryots and to organise industrial development committees of three members each for every pakuthi.

Under the scheme for the award of scholarships for industrial and technical studies, four foreign scholarships of the annual value of £150 and two Indian scholarships of the monthly value of Bh. Rs. 50 each were given to six candidates, five of whom are graduates and all born subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. The subjects of study selected for them are chemical engineering and industry, weaving and dyeing, soap and oils, tanning and leather manufacture, manufacture of shellac, sealing wax, etc., and wood distillation. All these students are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that their return after training will afford additional impetus to the cause of industrial advancement in the State.

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION.

The total number of co-operative societies at the end of 1092 was 40. Of the 14 new societies registered in 1092 12 are credit so at the end of 1092 was 40. Of the 14 new societies registered in 1092, 12 are credit societies, while the remaining two are societies for purchase and sale. The work of the department during the year was marked more by consolidation than by expansion. The total number of members rose from 945 to 2,034, the working capital of the societies from Rs. 74,987, to 1,37,122 and the paid-up share capital from Rs. 13,537 to Rs. 24,710. A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the special attention bestowed on the organisation of a few societies for the relief of backward classes.

The number of recognised institutions was 2,508 and their strength 3,48,986. The corresponding figures for the unrecognised institutions were 1,582 and 55,022. Thus the total number of educational institutions at the close of the year was 4,090 with an aggregate strength of 4,04,008, which gives an average of one school for every 1.8 square miles of area and 838 inhabitants. The departmental schools rose in number from 1,043 in 1091 to 1,075 in 1092 and the private aided schools from 1,103 to 1,264, there being only 169 recognised schools not brought under the grant-in-aid system. Of the total population of the State 10.1 per cent. were receiving instruction in recognised schools against 9.3 in 1091, while, if the figure for unrecognised schools were also taken into account, the corresponding precentage would be 11.7. The percentage of pupils in recognised schools to the population of school-going age, calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the total population, was 67.9 against 62.1 in the year preceding. If the strength in unrecognised schools were also taken into calculation, the percentage would be 78.5. The percentages of boys and girls attending recognised schools to the boys and girls of school-going age were 48.2 and 19.7 respectively, while, if the boys and girls attending unrecognised schools were also taken into account, the corresponding figures would be 58.7 and 19.8 per cent. The total number of girls receiving instruction in recognised schools was 1,01,288. Devicolam, Shencottah, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha are the most backward taluks in point of education and it behoves the representatives of those taluks in this Assembly to help the officers of the department in quickening the pace of educational advance in the localities referred to.

Though in recent years vernacular education has practically been brought to the door of every house in the State, it is found that in certain rural areas there still exist people who through poverty and other causes are unable to take advantage of the facilities thus afforded. A scheme of rural schools was sanctioned in 1092 for the special benefit of such people and 15 schools with a strength of 479 were opened during the year. These schools are part-time institutions where not only instruction in the three R's, but also vocational education suited to local conditions is given.

UNIVERSITY IN SIGHT.

The expansion and improvement of higher education in the State has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government for some time past. The State now maintains a First Grade College, a Second Grade College for Women, a Training College, and a Law College, in addition to which there are two Second Grade Colleges owned by missionary bodies. There is also a large number of English and vernacular schools under the management of Government and private agencies. On the whole, education in the State has made rapid and remarkable progress. Government, however, feel that the time has arrived for taking stock of what has till now been achieved and also for considering the larger question whether a separate University adapted to local conditions and requirements should not be instituted for the State. An influential and representative Committee has accordingly been recently appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction to enquire into and report on the necessity for the establishment of a University for Travancore and to record its views on the nature of the University to be established, its location and constitution, and the lines on which it is to be worked, together with a clear statement of the financial aspect of the proposals made. As you are aware, the expenditure on education has of late been increasing enormously, the gross outlay rising from Rs. 9,55,951 to Rs. 20,65,254 in the course of the last quinquennium. The budget allotment for 1093 is Rs. 22,90,000, which is roughly more than one-seventh of the total revenue of the State. The demand for education, general and technical, primary and higher, continues to be steadily increasing. With reference to the expenditure on education, my predecessor remarked as follows in the Administration Report for 1088. "The Darbar feels that it can hardly at any time spend more than Rs. 20 lakhs from the general revenues on the Education Department without seriously paralysing the work of the other departments of the State." This limit of 20 lakhs has been already exceeded. A scheme is under the consideration of the Government for making vernacular education partly a local charge and for the formation of local bodies to finance and control the vernacular schools of the State.

Messrs. C. Lake and P. G. Tippings have left for Delhi as representatives of the United Planters association of South India to confer with the Commerce and Industry Member of the Government of India regarding, it is stated, coffee exports.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co., in "Billeted" at 9-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Municipal "At Home" at Willingdon Sports Club, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Races, Fourth Day: First Race starts at 3-25 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 21.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society; Meeting of Members and friends, 6, Apollo Street, 6-15 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m..

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

School of Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Western Indian Turf Club, General Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Billeted" and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY,	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd Clas Express ..	7 40	21

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Board today at 4 p.m.

GIFT TO POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey of Bombay has contributed Rs. 500 towards the Building Fund of the Poona Native Institution, the oldest educational Institution in Poona.

LECTURE BY HON MR. SAMALDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will deliver a public lecture on "Civic Ideals" at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd instant, at the Sydenham College of Commerce.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ROBBED.

Mr. Ardeshir Pherozeshah Mehta, Deputy Sheriff, has reported to the Police the theft of jewellery worth Rs. 250 from a cupboard in his house, which was forced open on the evening of the 16th instant, when he was absent.

SWEEPER WOMAN'S MISADVENTURE.

When Poonjibai, a sweeper woman, was collecting rubbish in a gully near 2nd Marine Lines on Sunday she picked up a closed tin, and as she tried to open it the contents either picric, or sulphuric acid, splashed on her face, and she received some burns. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The gully is inhabited by dhobies, and all the traces of the contents were washed away by the time the Police visited the place.

BOMBAY NATIONAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver a public lecture on "India's Place in the Empire" at Hirabag, near C. P. Tank, at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant. Dr. N. D. Sawarkar will deliver a public lecture on "Teeth and Health," Mr. L. G. Khare on "India's Place in the Empire—II" and Mr. S. K. Kelaskar, Bar-at-Law, on "The Sugar Industry," on the 2nd, 6th and 30th March 1918 respectively at the same hour and place.

SHOCKING INJURIES FROM EXPLOSION.

Dugadoo Kondaji, a Hindu workman aged 19, picked up in the docks a brass percussion cap, evidently belonging to a detonator and took it to his room at Falkland Road. When he tried to employ the contents of the tube to make it into a smoking pipe on Sunday, by means of a nail and stone, holding it between his feet the contents exploded, and caused a wound in his left foot. The bone of the instep was exposed as the flesh was blown away. Three fingers of his left hand were also blown away, and Dugadoo's mother also received some injuries. They were taken to the hospital for treatment.

LATE MR. GULAM HUSEN CURRIMBHOY.

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCES.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, a resolution was passed expressing the Corporation's deep regret at the sad and untimely death of Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy, who as a member rendered useful services to the city and sympathising with the family of the deceased in their bereavement. The Corporation adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and untimely death, on Saturday, the 16th February, 1918, of Mr. Gulam Husen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who, as a member of the Corporation for nearly 8 years, rendered useful services to the City; that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Mr. Wadia said the late Mr. Gulam Husen voted conscientiously and was a friend of everybody and everybody was a friend of his. It seldom fell to the lot of anybody that it could be said of him that he made no enemies, but Mr. Gulam Husen had no enemies.

Mr. R. D. Hughes seconded the proposition

Dr. R. T. Nariman and Mr. N. V. Mandik also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said he had known the late Mr. Gulam Husen intimately for a number of years and found him an amiable and good friend and one who always tried to do his duty. He regularly attended the meetings of the Corporation and took interest in its work.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala said Mr. Gulam Husen was a good friend and never spoke an unkind word of anybody.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala said Mr. Gulam Husen was liked by all his friends and always had very great sympathy for the public.

The proposition was carried, the members standing, and the Corporation adjourned.

RIOTING AT DELISLE ROAD.

MORE MILL HANDS SENTENCED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Poilce Court. Superintendent Jones charged Gunpat Govind and three other mill hands with rioting and robbery at Delisle Road, on the 25th January. The accused broke open the cloth shop of Manrup Deoraj, and removed the goods. They were fned Rs. 20 each and one day's simple, imprisonment, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Dhondu Tukaram and six others were charged with the same offence. They broke open the shop of one Pandurang at Delisle Road and removed goods worth Rs. 1,500. They were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Bujarath Ramabaraksh was charged with rioting and robbing the firewood shop of Sayud Mahomed Sayud Hussain. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Datoo Garoo and three other persons were charged with rioting and breaking open and looting the shop of Cowasji Bijonji at Delisle Road. They were arrested in the shop. Accused were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Shivashanker Balwant and five others were charged with rioting and theft. As there was no evidence in the case, and as Mr. Jones said they were arrested on the information of two persons, the accused were acquitted.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL GATHERING.

The third annual social gathering of the Wilson High School Old Boys' Union was held on Saturday in the Wilson High School Hall, Khetwadi, Bombay, when Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presided. About ninety 'Old Boys' were present, and among the guests were Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, the Principal of the Wilson High School and Mr. J. Maclean, the ex-principal.

Mr. N. A. Pitale, an honorary secretary, read the annual report, which stated that in the beginning the Union began with a modest number of 50 and now it had on its roll 135, which included one life member. The committee now definitely resolved to extend the work of the Union beyond the usual gatherings and conversational meetings, and they formed a scheme under the guidance of Mr. J. Maclean, by which they would be able to help the present boys of the school in their studies. The financial position of the Union was good. The report was adopted and Mr. Ali Mahomed Mirza, was nominated president of the Union and the new managing committee for the year was declared.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni, the principal of the D. C. Mission School, then delivered an interesting and instructive address on 'The larger life.'

The president Mr. Mirza then spoke and expressed his delight for being present once more in the school, which he loved. The secret of success lay in doing what was in one's hand with all one's might and that youth was just the time to begin and devote one's energies to labour and work.

Mr. B. Y. Khisty, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Sohoni and Mr. Mirza expressed his delight at the expectation fulfilled in seeing the Wilsonians like them entering the larger life. After light refreshment and conversazione the gathering dispersed.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The fourth annual gathering of the Tardeo Centre of the Social Service League was held on Sunday at 5-15 p.m., when Mr. C. D. Panday, Manager, Maneckji Petit Mills, presided. The annual report for 1917 being read, Mr. Kadam proposed that more chawls should be built by the mill agents for the accommodation of all the mill-operatives. Mr. Bhatkar alluded to the words of Mr. J. B. Petit at the second annual gathering of the Centre and requested the mill agents that a provident fund for the mill-hands should be started. Mr. Joglekar in his speech, admired the vast improvements in matters of sanitation, morality, etc., that have been made during the last five years since the Social Service League began work in Dorabji's chawls. After distributing the prizes to the boys, the President in his remarks approved of the idea of having a provident fund for the mill operatives and promised to request the mill agents on their behalf at once to start such a fund.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

TOTAL EXEMPTION TO POST TRUST STAFF.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal having resumed its sitting at the Town yesterday morning, the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, applied for total exemption of his Staff. He said most of the men, pilots and engineers, had been exempted from general service. They tried to do local service and, though Captain Sharp of their Company, had given them all facilities for attending drills, etc., still he found it impossible to spare them for even a short time. The Tribunal agreed to grant them total exemption upto the 31st March.

Sir T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, applied for exemption from liability to attend camp on behalf of Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite. The latter was granted exemption upto the 31st March.

Mr. T. A. Savage, Pricipal, Cathedral High School, applied for exemption on behalf of two members of his staff. Messrs. Luxa and Dias. He said the services of these two men could not be spared and that, though the school hours were from 10-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m., and again from 2-15 to 5-15 p.m., they were generally at work from 8-30 a.m.

The tribunal decided to leave it to the military authorities to grant leave, or make other arrangements.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. P. A. Bamber and Mr. J. N. Harsop. These men wanted temporary exemption from liability to service. There was also as third man, Mr. R. Anderson. These men were in the B.V.A. If transferred to the B.V.R., their difficulties would be over. The tribunal decided to defer consideration pending decision by the military authorities whether they can be so transferred.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Agents, Dawn Mills Company, and asked for an extension of the exemption already granted to Mr. H. Hargreaves who was in the B.V.A. He was granted exemption upto the 31st March. Mr. Payne, also applied that the exemption from general military service already granted to Mr. T. Cargill, manager, Russa Engineering Works, be extended. The tribunal decided to adjourn decision *sine die*, as it was not likely that he would be called out for general military service, except in case of grave, national emergency.

Messrs. Dinshaw C. Cooper and Company applied for exemption on behalf of Captain A. Hatfield. This gentleman, when in the service of Messrs. Hill Son and Knox, was exempted on the strength of a letter from Captain Huddleston stating that his service were urgently necessary in supervising the loading and unloading of ships and that he could not be spared for other duties. His services were just as urgently needed, though he was now working for a different firm. It was decided to write to the Royal Indian Marine asking if it were so.

Mr. Payne, applied on behalf of the Agents, Madhovjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, for exemption of Mr. G. Kemp, who was in the S. M. Rifles. The ordinary order as regards mill employees was passed in his case.

Mr. A. Gomes was exempted in April last on the production of a certificate showing that he was a Portuguese subject. He did not then ask for total exemption, as he did not wish to leave the volunteer force. But as his health is now bad, he wanted total exemption or leave for four months. He said he would rejoin on getting all right. It was decided to ask the military authority to grant him the leave.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENT'S CASE.

Mr. C. W. Sampson, Student, Davar College of Commerce, applied for total exemption for two years. He was, when employed in the Port Trust, in the B.V.A. He was then transferred to the B.V.R. He resigned his appointment on account of his studies. He gets only a month's holiday in May and fifteen days for Christmas. His next examination is in December. Except on Saturdays and Sundays, the classes which he has to attend, are from 8-15 to 10-15, morning and evening. If he had to go to parades and drills, the hours in the morning would clash.

The tribunal decided to write to the Principal of the College as to what could be arranged in the matter and orders were deferred till the next sitting.

Mr. Peter Paul Pinto, alias Mr. Peter Xavier Pinto, an electrician, who is in the B.V.R., applied for and was exempted, on the ground that he was a Portuguese subject.

Mr. Kandvalla said he was exempted from duty in camp but not from morning drills two hours twice a week. It was decided to give him no further exemption, except what was granted by the Adjutant

The next sitting will be on 4th March.

A LABOURER ELECTROCUTED.

INTERFERING WITH A LIVE CABLE.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court touching the death of a Hindu labourer, Krishna Raghu, aged about 28. The deceased, who was employed on excavation work at the power house of the B. E. S. and Tramways Company on Sunday, was standing on the ground outside the excavation. In order to light the excavation a cable was carried to the place and a wire ran from the bracket light in the pumping house and suspended from a bamboo near the excavation. The bulb had been removed temporarily so that it might not be broken, and the men had been warned. On Sunday afternoon the wire was seen in the hands of the deceased, by another labourer Shiva Jiwa, and as the former was crying Shiva drew him away by his clothes. When Shiva touched him he received a shock and other men came to help, Krishna Raghu died shortly afterwards. There was no reason for the deceased to touch the cable, as he must have leaned over the excavation to do so at all. The voltage was 230, which is the standard in Bombay.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by electric shock, the deceased having touched an electric connection near his place of work, and that there was no necessity for the deceased to have interfered with the wire in question.

PROFIT IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The princely profit, hitherto unsurpassed, of 71 lakhs, which accrued to the Telegraph Department conveys a commentary: while it is an eulogy on the administrative and economic efficiency of the guiding heads, it is also ample testimony to the worth and merit of the subordinates. The rise in the rates and numbers of telegrams have, inter alia, been the cause which swelled this sum, but first, second and last the chiefest factor in this success has been the worker.

It might be thought that at such a time the authorities would not be insensible to our interests but beyond a few courtly phrases of praise and compliment as our guerdon, we have seen nothing that betokens the spirit either of generosity or concession in our superiors.

When profiteering was still young we petitioned Delhi for a war allowance, but all we had in return was a mere fiddling from the balcony.

Surely they can little need proof of our condition, the clamour in the press, the lootings of Parel and Poona, the action of the loca lGovernment, all these are the evidence and nearly the measure of our distress. We are like the Irish—"Very distressed in the Ould counthry." This department which is solely for the public conveneince, has yielded an enormous revenue, and yet attends to the cheese-paring economy common to a mercantile affair, albeit it is not a purely money-making concern. In England, and elsewhere in India, every employer, be he prince or pedlar, has given freely to those under him and though it savour of indifference for a great state department to lag behind it is hoped that the appeal will not be like a for yours, etc.,

CRYING FOR THE MOON"

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1918.

THE RACING FIASCO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Throughout the many years that racing has been carried on on this side of India I doubt whether there ever was so great a fiasco as that for the Sydney Plate last Saturday and I think it time that a vigorous protest was made against the ways of the Western India Turf Club Executive. Now what are the facts of the case?

Besides Rs. 6,000 in stakes being competed for by eleven different owners there was considerably over three lakhs of rupes invested by the public in the totalisators.

Fifteen horses went to the starting gate of which five or six only eventually got away leaving the rest at the post, and to the surprise of all the race was not declared null and void. What is the result of this decision? Nine of the smaller owners and the general pubhc are the innocent sufferers. Is this as things should be? To me it seems clear that the Executive should have no discretion in a matter like this, their chief concern being the punishment of those at fault (starter, jockeys or horses) on subsequent investigation of the case.

The hooting after the race was sufficient indication of public indignation which might possibly get beyond restraint should Saturday's performance be repeated.

I quite agree with the remarks in your Sunday edition regarding this incident for which the general public will thank you.

Your Racing Correspondent is also to be congratulated on his efforts to bring to notice the irregularities in racing in Bombay, which you alone appear to have the courage to ventilate. If not out of place I might correct a glaring inconsistency in the report of your morning contemporary where it remarks that Ruiz was to have ridden Motor Wrap in the second race but did not arrive in time as his motor car went wrong. Yet Ruiz rode the winner of the first race!

This is the sort of racing information which certain people are regaled with and accept as gospel.—Yours, etc.

BLACK KITE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

DECLINE OF VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Those who believe that vaccination is a dangerous practice which spreads disease and death, directly or indirectly, will rejoice in the news conveyed in the Sanitary Commissioner's Triennial Report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, for the years 1914-17, that in municipal areas and cantonments the number of vaccinations fell off by nine per cent. Whether this is really due to the activities of anti-vaccinists, or to a general increase of enlightenment among the people, all of those who have the welfare of the race at heart will hope that vaccination will continue to decrease in India. Prejudice dies hard, and we shall continue to see in Government Reports expressions of regret at such a state of affairs, but a time will come when men who are free from the old vaccination superstition will have the direction of affairs and then we shall see real progress in sanitation.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary.
The National Anti-Vaccination League,
Denison House,
Vauxhall Bridge Court,
London, S. W.

Jan. 1st, 1918.

A SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

BOY RUN OVER.

While a motor car belonging to Colonel Street, was being driven by his chauffeur along Bazar Road on Sunday, Manjur Gulam, a Mahomedan boy aged about five years, tried to get across the road; when he, however, saw the car, he tried to go back and in doing so fell down, the car passing over his left arm. The car was stopped and the boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital where his arm had to be amputated.

KARACHI HOUSE COLLAPSE.

CHARGE AGAINST HOUSE-OWNER'S SON FAILS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

In connection with the house collapse in Karachi in November in which eighteen people were killed the owner's father and son were prosecuted under section 304A, Criminal Procedure Code for endangering human life by an act of negligence and the father was discharged last month and charges were framed against the son in which the First Class City Magistrate, to-day, delivered judgment.

The Magistrate held that the accused did nothing that would not have been done by any reasonable man and was quite justified in employing a competent mistri to supervise the construction as there was no legal binding on any builder to employ a qualified architect and therefore acquitted the accused and ordered the prosecution of the two mistris who had supervised the construction.

LATE SIR SUNDER LAL.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN LUCKNOW

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

A largely public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow consisting of Europeans and Indians, officials and non-officials, was held last evening at the Rifah-I-Am hall to express their profound sorrow at the sudden and premature death of Sir Sunder Lal. Mr. Louis Stuart the First Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh presided. A resolution expressing the sorrow of the citizens moved by Raja Suraj Bakshsingh of Kasmanda and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hassan and supported by Mr. St. George Jackson, Mr. A. P. Sen and the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayan was passed unanimously the whole audience standing in solemn silence. A second resolution conveying the sympathy of the meeting to Lady Sunder Lal and to the brother of the deceased was moved by the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, seconded by Sheikh Shahid Husain and supported by Pandit Brij Narayan Chakbast was also passed unanimously.

PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR BAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

At a public meeting held at Bradlaugh Hall on Saturday evening, Dr. Gokal, Chand Narang presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against (1) the disallowance of Messrs. Gulam Rasul and Badr-ud-Din Barristers-at-law, to land in British East Africa and (2) the passing of the restriction of habitual offenders' movements Bill.

ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The main building and the outbuildings connected with the Home are old and portions are in a dilapidated condition and considerable repairs are required to be done to the roof, walls and flooring. The cost of the necessary repairs has been roughly estimated at over Rs. 10,000—and as there are no funds available for such a large outlay, the Committee again appeal to charitable persons, to come to their assistance in order to raise the required amount so that all the buildings may be put into a thorough state of repair. Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged. It is feared that owing to the high prices at present prevailing for materials the probable necessary expenditure is underestimated. In 1917, the year past, receipts amounted to Rs. 5871-4-2 and all save Rs. 292-13 was spent on the upkeep of the Home.

Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The first surrender in the air is reported from Holland. It is stated that two German aeroplanes when surrounded by the British machines near Ghent meekly flew southward with their captors.

The "Corriere Della Sera" states that according to the American correspondent with the French army, the Allies will enter the 1918 campaign with the highest concentration of artillery practicable. If there were a greater number of guns they would hamper each other. Guns from Russia will bring up the German pieces to a similar number, but the Allies' superiority in ammunition is incontestable.

There is a serious epidemic of bubonic plague in Russia including Petrograd and Moscow. The first cases occurred at the front.

The "Temps" describes the Austro-German peace treaty as made with their Ersatz Ukraine and remarks that the Ukraine in question appears to be a hypothesis rather than a state.

The recruiting of Russian subjects in Great Britain has ceased. The press is already protesting that Great Britain must not feed them, while they compete against mobilised English businesses.

A Berne wireless message quotes a telegram from Berlin to the effect that the exchange of prisoners between Germany and Russia has begun. A thousand bound for Berlin have arrived at Warsaw. It is not stated whether the Bolsheviks are prepared to force unwilling prisoners to rejoin the German army.

The New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that according to the Roumanian Embassy in Washington, Roumania ignoring the German ultimatum will survive or perish with the Allies' cause.

The Berne correspondent of the "Idea Nazis" says that it is reported from Germany that the Crown Prince is relinquishing his command and is taking up an important political post.

INDIAN AIRMAN'S SPLENDID HEROISM.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO BRING HIM DOWN BAFFLED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes two letters from "India" in the Flying Corps in France. In the first letter after speaking of general conditions the writer observes "The ordeal of war has been the saving of countless men. One soon finds out here what a man is really worth and some characters are laid bare pitilessly."

"The first big battle in the air," he continues, "took place three days ago when our squadron particularly distinguished themselves bringing down about five enemy machines. I personally shot one down and he went spinning headlong to the earth entirely out of control as far as I could see."

The second letter was written from a hospital after the writer had been wounded. The occurrence he thus describes:—"It happened while I was doing special patrol behind the German lines, I was suddenly surrounded by four German machines. We had a fight, and while I was shooting at the men in front of me there were two of them behind me shooting at me. One of the very first bullets hit me in the leg and also went through my main petrol tank. I thought at one time that I would have to land behind the German lines and be made a prisoner of war but I was lucky enough to get back. I was about 25 miles behind the German lines when I was hit. Two German machines followed me for about 20 minutes shooting at me while I kept on turning and firing my gun at them. In the end they disappeared. I was now shot at from almost every kind of gun and also from rifles from the ground, but though my machine was hit any number of times we got back over to our side in the end. It is funny to think of all the ammunition they fired at me and failed to bring me down. You see it was raining hard at the time and blowing a storm and my machine was the only one there. So I received undivided attention of all the Germans that there were. I was flying quite low just above the trees and put some bullets into the troops and transports on the road. So I gave them some of their own back."

STANDARDISATION OF GOVERNMENT TEA.

TO GIVE CONFIDENCE TO ALL PURCHASERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Mr. Clynes announced the early standardisation of all Government tea at the flat rate of 2/8 per pound although time would be allowed in order that holders might clear the existing stocks. The Government would not make a profit but a substantial reduction of the average retail price of the last eight months would be secured. The scheme would accomplish what some experts in the tea trade said the Government were incapable of attaining. The department had been assured that it was quite a reasonable thing to standardise tea so as to give confidence to all purchasers while bringing down the average price.

SALE OF NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

£352 MILLIONS UP TO END OF LAST WEEK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that to the end of the last week £352 million of national war bonds had been sold. He had adopted this system of continuous borrowing as a substitute for loan and he now had every hope that it would be successful.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

AUSTRIAN PRESS COMMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ZURICH, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Austrian newspapers generally maintain a reserved attitude regarding President Wilson's speech but several consider that President Wilson is more friendly than any Entente statesman.

DANGERS OF PREMATURE PEACE.

LORD DENBIGH ON GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

Lond Denbigh, in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce on the German war aims and dangers of premature peace, said the Germans were manoeuvring for a strategical position enabling them to squeeze the British Empire, whose commercial position after the war would depend on the military situation at peace. We were not asking the Australians, the Canadians and other people of the dominions to fight for British trade but for the welfare of the whole Empire. The Americans were combining with us because we were fighting an unscrupulous, burglarious bully.

Lord Denbigh urged the bombing of the Rhine bridges and communications and the German ammunition works, thereby making life for the enemy impossible. If peace were made now, Germany would have obtained a position enabling her to break up the Empire in the near future.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. V. D.—You should apply to a bookseller.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 19, 1918.

"THE SOUL OF THE NATION."

Few can unravel the tangled skein of our educational problem with the skill of Mrs. Besant—a skill born of the first-hand knowledge and deep insight of a practical educationist—and she struck the right note when she laid down the other day that the primary aim of all education in this country should be to build up citizens of a free India. In the midst of overwhelming pre-occupations arising out of a world-wide conflict which threatens her very existence, as a nation England yet thinks it imperative to harness some of her best brains and pour out her much needed gold for the purpose of setting her educational house in order. And wherefore these efforts, in the midst of a great crisis, to awaken the educational conscience of the country and overhaul and enlarge its educational machinery and wither do they lead? The answer is as simple as it is obvious: we have been assured that the object of the proposed educational changes is "the conservation of the national and imperial life of England." If England then, already a great, powerful and liberty-loving nation, is so supremely keen after remodelling her educational system so that it may make for the conservation and growth of her national life, it may truly be said, that the need for educational reform designed to weld the rising elements in this land into true nationhood, is in the words of Mrs. Besant "a hundred times greater."

And if ever our young men are to be instinct with a living sense of national consciousness, this great spirit must grow in a soil fertilized by the inspiring waters of an ardent love for and deep pride in the Motherland. The most painstaking student of history will search his musty volumes in vain for a nation that has risen to true greatness whose schools and seats of learning have not resounded with proud stories of the patriotic deeds of her heroes in the past. Are our present school and college curricula so designed, are the text-books at present in vogue in our educational institutions so written, as to acquaint the student with the glory of the ancient past of this land and fill him with a deep reverence and an ardent love for his country? None having the slightest acquaintance with our schools and colleges could venture an affirmative and Mrs. Besant pointed out with ruthless exactitude what a burlesque of Indian History is being imparted to our scholars. It is little more than an account of the Mahomedan and British occupations of this land told by foreign writers and censored by an alien bureaucracy. Indeed our young graduate knows more of Nelson and Wellington than of Shivaji and Tippu Sultan and while he can unfold the story of the rise of the great European Civilization and of England's fight for freedom with a wealth of detail, he is usually blissfully ignorant of the mighty Hindu and Moslem Civilizations reared in this and other lands by his powerful ancestors. A system of education truly national would not teach, for instance, "that the important part of Indian History began with Clive and the battle of Plassey".

Equally disastrous has been the mischievous practice of imparting all education through the medium of a foreign tongue. The immense service rendered by the English language as an unifying element, cementing together the discordant forces in the country, can hardly be overrated. But one may well gaze in deep consternation at the terrible sacrifices which the adoption of English as a medium of instruction has involved and ask in all humility of the pioneers of this system and of our educational experts whether this vast sacrifice, sounding as it did the death-knell of all our vernaculars, was really needed in order to stimulate the spread of a knowledge of the English language. The circumstances of a number of countries have imposed upon them the necessity of teaching, and teaching efficiently, in their schools and universities a foreign language, but we would challenge some of the admirers of our present system to point to a single country whose educationists have resorted to the tortuous method of introducing a foreign language as a medium of instruction in its educational institutions with a view to its more efficient teaching. And what is the price paid by the country for this system inaugurated in the supposed interests of the teaching of English? That price is the stagnation and in some cases the virtual destruction of the Indian vernaculars, and, history has it that no more effective method of denationalizing a people can be devised than that of destroying its mother-tongue. The attempts of the Magyars in Hungary to crush the non-Magyar nationalities by compelling them to study in the Magyar language and the similar attempts of the Germans in German Poland are familiar attempts at denationalization which every student of European politics will easily recall. The military policy of the Indian Government and its prohibition against the possession of arms have successfully emasculated the mass of the Indian people and led to a degeneration of their physique; and, if as a complement to this physical deterioration, the bureaucracy wished to cramp the intellect of the Indian race they could have thought of no surer means of bringing this about than this policy of stagnating all the vernaculars of this country. Teaching in a foreign tongue, as Mrs. Besant said, was to kill the soul of the nation and it is of supreme urgency and importance that the teaching in our schools should be through the medium of the mother tongue of the students. These and a number of other cankers have eaten into the vitals of our educational system, impeding the growth of national life, and in order that the system may be rid of them, it is essential to induce throughout the country, in the words of Mrs. Fisher, "a quickened perception of the great importance which education plays in national life." The path before the educational worker in this country is two-fold. The first consists in striving for the emancipation of the existing educational agencies from official control so that the education of Indian children may be in the hands of the fathers of the children and not in those of strangers. The second and equally important task is the creation of a net work of schools and colleges over the country started and controlled by the leaders of the people and working in consonance with Indian ideals. Not till these ends have been attained will our schools and universities be to this country what Eton and Harrow, Oxford and Cambridge have been to England, "the wells from which the nation has in every necessity drawn up the gleaming waters of life."

"PURGATORIES."

We have had occasion more than once in these columns to draw attention to the monstrous system adopted by the Bengal Government of confining detenus under the Defence of India Act and the State prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1818 in solitary cells. They are kept for a period of 15 to 30 days in these cells before they are interned (without any time limit) or sent to jail. A released detenu has given a description of this "purgatory," located in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, in the columns of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." This is what he says:

"The cell is 13 feet in length and 7 or 8 feet in breadth, with an equal area open to the sky, contiguously in front, for walking and washing purposes. It has no window through which one can have a look beyond, but it has 8 apertures in the vaulted roof about 10 feet high, with only one opening fetted with iron bar gratings.

The unfortunate man confined in this dreadful place is allowed only 10 to 20 minutes' walk at the option of the keeper in the circumscribed and walled area in his front, with none to talk to, none to hear or none to see.

The diet consists of coarse rice, richly onioned *dal* and thick *rotees* which is served with clock-time regularity.

A medical hawker passes by the rows of cells every morning crying out in the fashion of the glass-bangle sellers of Calcutta streets "hajmi dawl chai," "bookharka dowi chai"—(Anybody wants medicine for digestion or fever?)

In the same cell the detenu has to eat his food and answer calls for nature, use the basket as his commode, and forget the Hindu idea of purity and cleanliness for the time being. He is allowed only one bucketful of water for bathing, oil once a week to rub on his body, and one piece of bar soap to cleanse his wearing apparel.

There is then the mysterious shutting at least 15 times a day of the wood-panel doors of the open space in front of the cells; the shouting of the guards warning the inmates as regards their presence and their frequent peeps through the apertures of the wooden doors of half-an-inch diameter."

One had suspected all this but it is just as well to have the particulars placed on record by an eye-witness. Every single detail in regard to the disgraceful scandal,—it is nothing less,—of the Bengal internments has had to be extracted from the Bengal Executive, as our readers are aware, as with the aid of a surgical operation. And such disclosures as the one furnished by the ex-detenu, who, be it remembered had been convicted of no offence, quoted above serves to give the public but a glimpse into a shame which, only if it could be brought home to the public and Parliament in Great Britain, would, we have not the slightest doubt, lead to a pretty drastic overhauling of the so-called "British" administration in Bengal, and, incidentally, it may be that some other sphere of activity may be found for the versatile Lord Ronaldshay. Meanwhile what is Lord Chelmsford doing? Does his Excellency approve, for instance, of the institution of the solitary cell as it obtains in Bengal, whose illegality, apart from its inhumanity, has been sufficiently exposed? Hardly a day passes without the Bengal papers chronicling some fresh outrage perpetrated in the name and under the sanction of the Defence of India Act. The Viceroy cannot be in ignorance of all this. His silence therefore can only be interpreted as tacit approval of all that is going on. If, as we believe, that is not the case, it is fully time that his Excellency took more than an academic interest in this matter. There is a tremendous irony in the Viceroy solemnly concentrating on "Constitutional reforms" for India in Delhi what time "purgatories" are the order of the day in Calcutta. It is an unpleasant picture,—to say the least of it,—and the sooner it is wiped out from "the Indian scene" the better for India and the credit of British rule in this country.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a Committee Meeting of the Pensioners and Widows Home on Monday afternoon.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued in Delhi:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Patiala and the Jam of Nawanagar have been invited to become Vice-Presidents of the Joint War Committee, Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society, Indian Branch.

The Joint War Committee have also invited the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas of Bombay, Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kurri Sudhauli in Oudh and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Chaudri Lal Chand of Rohtak in the Punjab, to become members of their General Committee.

WORKMEN HEROES FUND.

We have received the following further subscriptions towards this fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	934	14	0
Messrs. Graham's Indian Staff ...	42	0	0
Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.'s Indian Staff ...	16	12	0
T. N. M. ...	5	0	0
Mile ...	2	8	0
M. V. P. ...	1	0	0

Notes of the Day.

"The Blessed C. I. D."

A correspondent of the "Commonweal" quotes two interesting passages from an article contributed to the December number of the "Geographical Journal" by Captain L. V. S. Blacker, Q.V.O. The article is entitled "From India to Russia in 1914," and the first extract runs as follows:

> "The hospitality that I met with everywhere . . . . . must be experienced to be appreciated; more especially the goodwill of the Indians in the villages showed that this loyalty to the British Government was more than a mere phrase, and made me think that the sedition one had heard so much about in India was even more of the nature of froth than could have been imagined."

"On the above," remarks the "Commonweal's" correspondent, "one comment alone is possible. It is that if the blessed C. I. D. created by the Fraser Police Commission were to be abolished, there would be very little of sedition either to cope with or hear about,"—an eminently true statement with which we agree.

Astute but not Wise.

The second quotation relates to the military capacity of Indians. This is what Captain Blacker says about General Zorawar Singh's forcing a pass at an altitude of 19,600 feet, in 1848:

> The latter [Zorawar Singh] was one of the finest leaders in history. . . . Zorawar Singh's expedition into and conquest of Baltistan and Ladakh are among the most marvellous feats of leadership that have ever been performed, and are very good instances of what Dogra soldiers are capable of. The record reads like that of Cortes in Mexico.

"One may very well compare this feat," observes the correspondent, "with that of Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, half a century later, when he found that to force passes lower in height demanded all the resources of up-to-date military science, and for the tomtoming of which raid into Tibet, Lord Curzon had gone the length of arranging for a special correspondent of the London 'Times' to accompany the expedition." And he proceeds: "It does one good to read such whole-hearted praise of an Indian Military body from a British soldier, who has no axes of his own to grind. It is all very well to deny qualities for the exercise and development of which all opportunities are studiously withheld." The truth of the matter is, as the correspondent says, that it has become a political necessity, in certain quarters, to deny the quality of military *leadership* to Indians but to praise their qualities as *rankers*. Which is more astute than wise.

"Public Interest" or Private Antipathy?

At the last meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Hon. Malik Muhammad Amin Khan was responsible for the following useful interpellation: "(a) Whether any of the following Indo-English journals in the Punjab—the 'Observer,' the 'Tribune' and the 'Bulletin'—were on the black-list and, if so, since when and (b) since when this system of black-listing had been introduced in the Punjab, on what principle and in what cases it was enforced and what special object did it intend to serve?" The Hon. Mr. Thompson replied:—(a) and (b)—"The attention of the hon. member is drawn to the answer given to the question asked on the same subject by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Hussain in the meeting of this Council on the 6th November last. As I said then, Government, like other advertisers, reserves to itself the right to send its work to such newspapers as it considers most suitable. In the exercise of this discretion Government advertisements are not now sent to certain newspapers among which those mentioned by the hon. member are included. This system was introduced in April, 1913. The principle on which it is worked is the discretion of Government, which Government exercises to the best of its ability, in what it believes to be the public interest." The "discretion of the advertiser" in the above context is a pretty plea. All we can say is that the sooner officialdom in this country acquires the habit of dispensing with cant,—*e.g.*, the excessive and disingenuous invocation of "public interest,"—the better for everybody.

Needless Mystery!

The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao was responsible for the following interpellation in the Madras Legislative Council, to which is appended the official reply which he elicited:

Q 54 a. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they made any inquiry into the allegations made against Mr. G. W. Wells in an article in the "Hindu" of the 1st of November, 1917, under the heading "An Instance of Arrogance"? Will the Government be pleased to publish the facts elicited in such an inquiry, if any?

b. If no inquiry has been made hitherto will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject and to publish the same?

A 54. An inquiry into the allegations referred to has been made and the Government have taken such notice of the matter as they considered necessary. They are not prepared to publish the correspondence.

One infers that the Madras Government were pleased to take cognizance of a rather disgusting episode, but a sense of excessive reticence restrains them from notifying that praiseworthy step to the world. Why this modesty?

LATEST CABLES.

DOVER BOMBARDED.

ONE CHILD KILLED: 7 PERSONS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Press Bureau states that an enemy submarine bombarded Dover at 12/10 this morning. It discharged thirty rounds in three minutes. One child was killed and three men, one woman and three children injured. Slight damage was done to houses.

LANCASHIRES' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: The Lancashires made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Staden railway and took eleven prisoners. Our casualties were slight. Hostile artillery was active northward of Lens opposite La Bassee and Wytschaete.

AFTER-WAR TRADE.

MR. HUGHES' SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

Mr. Hughes met with a warm reception when addressing a meeting of employers. He emphasised the necessity for organisation and referred at length to Germany's vast preparations for after-war trade. Mr. Hughes outlined the following organisation scheme:—

Firstly: The formation of an association representing each industry, primary and secondary.

Secondly: A general Council of Commerce and Industry composed of representatives from various associations.

Thirdly: A Department of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Fourthly: A permanent Science and Industry Bureau.

Fifthly: The appointment of trade representatives in principal overseas markets.

In conclusion Mr. Hughes said: The British Empire's wealth and uncountable resources are illimitable. Organised, it can control the world. Unorganised, it must fall a victim to a more efficient nation. A deep and lasting obligation rests on all the Dominions to play well their part in the great plan of national organisation without which we shall be undone.

BRODY RETURNED TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 19.

A Vienna telegram states that in accordance with the terms of peace with Ukrainia, Austro-Hungarian troops have entered Brody. Thus the last big town in East Galicia is returned to Austro-Hungary.

QUEEN MARY'S TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through the courtesy of your columns state that we urgently require at the Queen Mary's Technical Institute for Indian Soldiers (Disabled) several motor cars for training soldiers, so as to qualify them as expert motor chauffeurs and mechanics. This Section of our Institute is one of the most popular, and already we have a number of men who will soon be qualified for service.

Unfortunately we are very much handicapped at present owing to our inability to get suitable demonstration cars, as our instructors find that the Light American Car, which is the only car now available in Bombay, is of little use for the hard work they are given by learners.

What we are trying to secure are good second-hand English or Continental cars and I venture to appeal to the generosity of anyone who may be able and willing to give a car for this purpose.

The object we have in view, that of giving our wounded and disabled Indian Soldiers an opportunity of learning a useful trade which will stand them in good stead in future years, is so important, that I am confident that this request will appeal to the sympathies of readers of this latter, and I and my Committee would indeed be grateful if generous friends would come to our assistance.

I am
Yours truly,
MARIE WILLINGDON.

Government House,
Bombay, 18th Feb. 1918.

MR. TILAK'S TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)
WARODA, Feb. 18.

Mr. Tilak visited Pandharkavada on the 17th instant and addressed ten thousand people in the afternoon. A purse of Rs. 3,700 was presented. He motored 100 miles to Varoda and addressed five thousand men in the morning when a purse of Rs. 2500 was presented Mr. Tilak then left for Wardha.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held this evening, at 7 p.m., (S.T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to celebrate the third anniversary, when Mr. H. A. Wadya, Bar-at-law, will preside and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-law, will deliver and address.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN DOVER.

BOLO SENTENCED TO DEATH.

FIGHTING ROUND RHEIMS.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH DISPERSE ENEMY SOUTH OF DORMOISE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Last night's French communique says northwest and east of Rheims we carried out raids capturing prisoners. There was fairly great reciprocal cannonading in the Champagne. Our batteries caught and dispersed a strong enemy counterattack south of Dormoise.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

Last night's French communiqué says there were fairly violent artillery actions in the same sector on the right of the Meuse, in the Woevre and upper Alsace.

Two enemy detachments while attempting to rush our lines on the Chaume wood front were repulsed.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

A French afternoon communiqué says the artillery struggle continued lively in the Champagne during the night, notably in the sector of Butte-du-Mesnil. We took 177 prisoners here on the 13th instant.

There was violent bombardment during the night on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre.

Our air squadrons during the night of 12th dropped 4,500 kilogrammes of bombs on the railway stations at Thionville, Conflans, Chamblay and Metz Sablons causing fires and explosions at the two last-named.

ANGLO-FRENCH SUCCESS ON WEST FRONT.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

A wireless German communiqué says the British and the French continued to make reconnaissances at many points resulting in violent engagements northward of Lens and in the Champagne. The French gained a foothold in a salient south-east of Tahure.

SUCCESSFUL RAID AT LENS BY CANADIANS.

HOSTILE CANNONADING AT SOUCHEZ RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

To-night's British communique says the Canadians this morningg successfully raided the trenches at Lens and returned without loss bringing a few prisoners.

There was hostile cannonading at the Souchez river.

ENEMY ACTIVITY. IN QUEANT SECTOR.

RAID ON A BELGIAN POST REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

This afternoon's British communiqué says there was considerable enemy artillery activity in the Queant sector. We secured prisoners in the patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Lens.

A raid on the Belgian post eastward of Merckem was repulsed.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

Last night's British communiqué says a patrol this morning surprised and dispersed a German working party eastward of Loos.

There was hostile cannonading between Gouzeaucourt and the Scarpe River, also in the Lens sector and north-east of Ypres.

In spite of unfavourable conditions yesterday our aeroplanes machine-gunned a convoy and troops from a low altitude. One of our machines is missing.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

FALL IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the tone of the market is easy. Price has fallen both here and in New York.

NAVAL FIGHT IN DOVER.

SWIFT ENEMY RAID.

A TRAWLER AND SEVEN DRIFTERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

The Admiralty announces that a flotilla of large enemy destroyers made a swift raid at one o'clock this morning on our patrol forces in the Dover Straits and sank a trawler and seven drifters, which were hunting a submarine. The destroyers returned northward rapidly before we were able to engage.

A correspondent at Dover says the first intimation of the naval fight was the firing beginning west of Dover and increasing in intensity as vessels came up the Channel at high speed. At high tide at Dover bodies of the British patrol were recovered.

ADDRESS ADOPTED IN COMMONS WITHOUT A DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The House of Commons has adopted, without a division, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS IN COMMONS.

FRENCH PRESS DELIGHTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 18

Newspapers are delighted at the result of the debates in the House of Commons.

The "Liberte" says the resolution disperses clouds and strengthening Mr. Lloyd George ministry, whose fall would delight the enemies of the Entente.

The "Temps" notes that any other result would have merely encouraged the German Chancellor to believe it would be enough to persevere in brutality a little longer to bring England to her knees. The paper emphasises that except for a few impenitent pacifists the whole people in Britain as in France approve the policy of the Versailles Council.

VERSAILLES ORGANIZATION.

"THE TIMES" PLEA FOR OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

"The Times" Lobby correspondent says the debate on the address ended without producing any official announcement regarding the Versailles organisation. The delay is harming the Government since it suggests the postponement of inevitable reforms whereas the only question in dispute is the filling of certain appointments.

RECRIMINATION OVER VERSAILLES DECISIONS.

COMMENT BY "THE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

"The Times'" Lobby correspondent says the Lobby yesterday was generally disposed to forget Tuesday's regrettable demonstration. The House of Commons was in an unusually bad humour on Tuesday but there was a sharp reaction when the members reflected on the possible consequences of the revival of political opposition.

"The Times" in a leading article urges the Government to make a plain statement about the military reorganisation involved in the Versailles decisions in order to prevent unnecessary excitement and mischievous intriguing. It declares that there is no question of appointing a generalissimo and concludes by declaring that Field-Marshal Haig possesses the unstinted confidence of the armies, the Government and the people, largely owing to his complete aloofness from the recent petty quarrelling.

BREWERIES NOT TO BUY MALTING GRAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

Mr. Hoover has prohibited breweries purchasing malting grain. The Brewers have six months' stock.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

HIS HOPE FOR GENERAL PEACE.

REASONS FOR BREACHING EASTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Emperor in a manifesto on the occasion of peace with Ukraine, trusts that the gratifying first peace will soon lead to general peace for the suffering humanity. He reciprocates the neighbourly love of the aspiring young people which has had sufficient resolution to express its better self.

TO REACH EUROPE'S RICHEST GRANARY.

An inspired statement in the Vienna papers reviewing the Brestlitovsk negotiations says that in view of the unsatisfactory attitude of Trotzky, the Central Powers strove to breach the Eastern Front by making peace with Ukraine which, moreover, was necessary as the only way of reaching Europe's richest granary. But peace with Ukraine was only possible by conceding the Cholm Government and the statement declares that the Poles cannot object to this concession which is based on the principle of self-determination.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINIANS.

The statement adds that military assistance to the Ukrainians may be necessary to protect the transport of surplus grain against Bolshevik attacks. It concludes by stating that Austria-Hungary is in no way bound by the Russian declaration terminating the state of war. Austria-Hungary has no reason to denounce the armstice because from the standpoint of international law a state of war still exists.

CZERNIN ON PEACE PROSPECT.

ALL AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA TO BE RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

Replying to the welcome of the Burgo master of Vienna on his return from Brestlitovsk, Count Czernin stated that he had received the positive assurance that all Austrian prisoners of war in Russia would be released. The civil war between Russia and the Ukraine was bound to create many difficulties, but he was convinced that an honourable general peace would be obtained, if they held out a little longer.

INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

French socialists received the British and Belgian delegates to arrange for an inter-Allied conference.

Messrs. Henderson and Ramsay Macdonald expressed the opinion that they could not be satisfied with a halting peace, but it was essential to hold an international conference for the attainment of complete agreement between all Allied socialists.

The Belgians, Huysmans and Bouckere, agreed.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO PAPAL PEACE NOTE.

NO DISRESPECT INVOLVED OR INTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. McLean Lord Robert Cecil emphatically denied that any disrespect to the Pope was involved or intended by the Government not sending more than a formal acknowledgment of the Papal peace note, which decision was due to the belief that nothing could usefully be added to President Wilson's reply.

Referring to the treaty with Italy which was published in Petrograd Lord Robert Cecil said the clause relating to the Pope merely declared that if Italy objected to a Papal representative at the Peace congress, Britain would support the objection because naturally only the belligerents were entitled to attend.

IMPORTANCE OF UKRAINE PEACE.

POLAND IN UPROAR.

IMPETUS TO ANTI-GERMAN MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 18.

As details of the Ukraine peace are studied, its importance is realised as setting in motion new forces which are likely profoundly to affect the future of Europe. The central fact is that what the Germans call a "victorious peace" has only been bought by bribing the Ukraine with territory at the expense of Russia, but chiefly of Poland. It was apparently the object of the Central Powers to sow discord between the three Slav States of Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, but the immediate result, not contemplated by the Central Powers, has been to throw Poland into an uproar entailing the resignation of the complacent Polish Cabinet and unite Austro-Hungarian Poles and Slavs and Czechs in protest which forced the Austrian premier to resign. Though the latter's resignation has not been accepted the crisis persists and the anti-German movement in Austria has received an impetus which may eventually result in Slavonic predominance in the Dual Monarchy.

More liberal German papers continue to manifest uneasiness over the Ukrainian developments and the "Lokalanzeiger" reveals that besides the Cholm question the Poles have been embittered by the discovery that Lodz and Bombrova districts are to be separated from Poland and that the latter will be denied access to the sea. The journal adds that there have been great patriotic demonstrations at Lemberg and Cracow.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Berlin correspondent says that the attitude of the Polish regiments in the Russian army is seriously disquieting German political circles and they have offered to constitute a Polish national army.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE AND BOLSHEVIKISM.

BULGARIAN PREMIER ON ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

Interviewed by the "Vossische Zeitung," M. Radoslovoff, the Bulgarian Premier, expressed significant sentiment. He said that the Quadruple Alliance must take measures to prevent the spread of Bolshevikism which was endangering civilisation. Referring to Roumania he declared that the Roumnians had not realised the seriousness of the position. "Only after the capitulation of their army can they secure peace."

GERMAN ARMY IN ROUMANIA.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

The "Matin" states that the Germans still have thirty-two divisions of infantry and several divisions of the cavalry on the Roumanian front. A telegram from Berlin states that extension of the armistice with Roumania is now being discussed.

NEW UKRAINIAN FRONTIER.

NO AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

A German account of the closing scenes at Brestlitovsk shows that the delegates failed to agree with regard to the new Ukrainian frontier south of Brestlitovsk. The Russian delegates contended that the new frontier would be strategically disadvantageous to Russia while the Germans declared that it was not a matter of a Russo-German frontier but of a frontier between Russia and the new border states.

After Trotzky announced the withdrawal of Russia from the war, Kuehlmann affirmed that the Quadruple Alliance was still at war with Russia and warlike operations would automatically revive after the lapse of the armistice.

UKRAINE'S AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA.

TO SEND ALL AVAILABLE GRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 18

A telegram from Vienna states that the 'Reichspost" announces that the Ukraine has agreed to send to Austria all available stocks of grain by the 31st July. An Austrian committee is proceeding to Kieff to arrange for transport.

FLEMISH ACTIVIST MOVEMENT.

THREE PRESIDENTS DEPORTED TO GERMANY.

FOR ARREST OP LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Germans have arrested and sent to Germany three presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation for arresting two leaders of the Flemish Activist movement which proclaimed the autonomy of the Flanders. The Germans released the two Activists.

The news spread through Brussels like wild fire and thousands of demonstrators assembled in the main square where they were charged by the police and soldiers. Several were killed and wounded by shooting.

All the Belgian judges have struck till the three presidents are released.

ARREST OF BELGIAN JUDGES.

ENERGETIC DUTCH PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

The Dutch Minister at Brussels has energetically protested to the German authorities against the arrest of three Belgian judges.

RINGLEADERS OF BERLIN STRIKERS.

SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Courtmartial in Berlin has sentenced to imprisonment the ringleaders in the recent strike. The maximum sentence is forty-two month's penal servitude.

HERTLING'S REMARKS ABOUT COALING STATIONS.

A GERMAN COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 18

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech the "Vorwaerts" states that in Hertling's remarks about coaling stations no one in Germany saw anything but a light ironical interpretation of President Wilson's principles as regards the freedom of the seas. The journal deduces from this that speech-making across the seas merely creates new misunderstandings.

ITALIAN RETREAT TO PIAVE.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

A commission of enquiry into the Italian retreat to the Piave has opened. General Caneva is presiding. Signor Orlando attended and explained that no limit was placed on the commission's powers to establish responsibility.

SWEDISH EXPEDITION AT ALAND.

RUSSIANS DEMANDED TO LEAVE ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that a Swedish expedition has arrived at the Aland islands and a Swedish gunboat demanded that the Russian soldiers should leave the islands whereupon the Russians destroyed the signal station and blew up munitions dumps.

The Bolsheviks' representative at Stockholm has left by the Swedish destroyer for the islands to request the Russians to leave.

NATURALISED GERMAN'S CLAIM DISALLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

The King's Bench has ruled that a German naturalised in Australia, who was fined in London for not complying with the Aliens' Registration Order, was not entitled to the claim that he was a subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded here as an enemy.

BOLO TO BE SHOT.

DEATH SENTENCE ON CAVALLINI.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF COURT-MARTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Court-martial has sentenced Bolo to death, Cavallini, ex-Italian deputy, who is under arrest in Rome, to death *in contumacium* and Porchere, who was Bolo's accomplice and agent, to hree years' imprisonment. The Court-martial was crowded.

Lieuenant Mornet, prosecutor, in his speech built up a damning case, recapitulating Bolo's past history and concluding by declaring that that was the most serious case of treason since the war. As a soldier and as a patriot, mourning with France the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, he demanded death sentence on the man who had betrayed his country for ten million francs. Bolo will be shot at Vincemes. An enormous crowd outside cheered the sentence. The Court's verdict on eleven charges against Bolo was unanimous.

BOLO TO APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

The Council for Bolo is appealing.

BRITISH OCCUPY MTARIKA.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT W. OF LUJENDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

An East Africa official communiqué says: We occupied Mtarika in Lujenda Valley on the 3rd February. The enemy has now been driven out of the area westward of Lujenda.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 18.

A Palestine official communiqué says: Our line was advanced to a depth of two miles on a front of six miles astride the village of Mukhmas, north-northeast of Jerusalem with little opposition.

FATE OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

NO MEANS OF REPATRIATION OR SUBSISTENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, Feb. 15.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 18

A semi-official telegram from Vienna states that the Government is alarmed about the fate of the Ausrian prisoners in Russia. A telegram states that they are free without means of subsistence and that the Bolshevik Government is incapable or organising means of repatriation.

MAXIMALISTS AT REVAL.

ARREST 3,000 GERMANS AND ESTHONIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

A telegram from Riga via Berlin says the Maximalists at Reval have arrested 3,000 Germans and Esthonians and have declared all the German nobility outlaws.

NORWEGIAN AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES.

EXPORTS TO CENTRAL POWERS TO BE CURTAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

It is officially announced that Norway has agreed to send the United States and the Allies the bulk of her exports in exchange for necessary supplies, also not to export to the Central Powers the American products or the Norwegian products replaced thereby, and to prevent such goods reaching the Central Powers through neutrals.

Norway has also agreed not to export more than 48,000 tons of fish to the Central Powers annually, to prohibit the export of certain metals incding nickel, tin and wolfram to the Central Powers, to export as much of these as possible to the Allies and not to allow the Norwegian products made with machinery and oil imported from the Allies to be exported to the Central Powers

20,000 MORE MEN FOR SHIPBUILDING.

RELEASED FROM ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Mr. Macnamara stated that 20,000 skilled men were being released from the army for shipbuilding.

WAYS OF C. I. D.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ADMISSIONS.

SCANDAL OF ARREST OF PURDAH WOMEN.

"MISLAID" TELEGRAM AND "OVERLOOKED" REPORT.

A HALF-HEARTED REGRET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communiqué:—

The attention of Government having been drawn to certain newspaper comments relative to the arrest under the Defence of India Act of two women, both named Sindubala Dasi, in the Bankura District, enquiry has been made into the circumstances of the case and it is thought desirable to make known the following facts. Among the papers of a dangerous member of the revolutionary party recently arrested in Calcutta, was found a slip of paper bearing the following name:—"Srimati Sindubala Dasi, c/o Ramanvia Ghosh. Village Shahbazpur, P. O. Rajkhamar *via* Indas (Bankura)." On the suspicion that the name indicated a participant in the revolutionary movement the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, telegraphed orders on the 3rd January, 1918, to the Superintendent of Police, Bankura, to search the woman's house and arrest her under the Defence of India Act. The telegram was received by the latter on the evening of the same day, the contraction "c/o" being transliterated as "at" and the word "Ramanvia" as "Ramanbia." The Superintendent of Police travelled to Indas by train on the morning of the 4th idem, arriving there at about 9 a.m. At that time he knew nothing of the matter beyond the instructions communicated to him. He first visited the village of Rajkhamar, some 4 miles from Indas, when he learnt of the existence of one Kunja Ghosh at Shahbazpur, some 3 miles further. Surmising that the word "Kamanbia" Ghosh in his orders might be a mistake for "Kunja" Ghosh, the Superintendent proceeded to Shahbazpur, which he reached about 4-30 p.m. At the house of Kunja Ghosh he was informed that one Sindubala Dasi, wife of Natabar Ghosh, was residing there and, thinking this was the woman named in his instructions, he arrested her and searched the house. In the house were found photographs of prominent revolutionaries.

ANOTHER "SINDUBALA" LIGHTED UPON.

On questioning the woman, he came to know that she had a brother, Debendra Ghosh, resident at the adjoining village of Behar and after some equivocation it was elicited that his wife also was named Sindubala Dasi, daughter of Beni Madhab Khan. From others it appears that the brother of this second Sindubala was one Profulla Khan, who had been interned. The facts of that case being known to the Superintendent, the answers of the first Sindubala, both about the second Sindubala and Profulla Khan, appeared to the Superintendent to be suspicious and he accordingly proceeded to the village of Behar (about ¼ mile distant) to pursue his enquiries about the second Sindubala. He took along with him the first Sindubala under arrest, accompanied by her nephew. He arrived there between 9 and 10 p.m. and formally recorded the statement of the first Sindubala. He was further told by the villagers that Debendra Ghosh had left the place that afternoon and this added to his suspicions that the latter might have gone away on hearing of the presence of the police. He also began to entertain doubts whether the word "Kamanbia" might not after all have been meant for Debendra. He accordingly sent for the second Sindubala, who was brought by her relation to the cutchery. After questioning her the Superintendent considered that his suspicions justified action under the Defence of India Act and arrested this second Sindubala also.

NIGHT PASSED AT CUTCHERY.

The two women were kept at the cutchery that night, three of their male relations being also present and next morning (the 5th January), all were sent by bullock cart to Indas thana, the Superintendent also proceeding there by a more direct route.

A MISLAID TELEGRAM.

From Indas he despatched a telegram to the Criminal Investigation Department, stating that he had arrested both women and asking which should be detained or both. This telegram appears to have been delivered at the C. I. D. Office, but to have been subsequently mislaid, with the result that it was not put before any officers. The train to Bankura from Indas left about 6-30 p.m. and till then the two women (with their relatives) stayed in the vicinity of the thana, the whole party reaching Bankura eventually at 11 p.m. At that hour there were no carriages at the station and the women were taken on foot to the Thana. Next day (the 6th January) the brother-in-law of the second Sindubala requested that the women might be given time to cook their food before being taken to the jail and this being allowed, they were not sent to the jail till the afternoon. They were conveyed to the jail in a closed carriage. The Superintendent also delayed, thinking that he might receive an answer to his telegram to Calcutta. On the night of the 6th he posted his report of the occurrence to the Criminal Investigation Department. This report reached the latter office on the 7th January and according to the usual routine was addressed to the Superintendent by name. The latter officer, however, left Calcutta on urgent duty on the 8th idem and the report was not seen by him till the evening of the 11th idem.

FURTHER DELAY THROUGH D. I. G.'S "MISUNDERSTANDING."

On his return he at once called for the file and submitted it to the Deputy Inspector-General on the 12th idem. By that time information had reached the Department involving grave charges against Debendra Ghosh, the husband of the second Sindubala and it was decided to telegraph to Bankura for his arrest, while deferring orders in respect of the two women until the whole matter had been cleared up. About this telegram there was a misunderstanding and as a matter of fact it was not despatched though the Deputy Inspector-General was under the impression that it had been sent. He accordingly delayed several days, expecting an answer, but when this failed to arrive he came to the conclusion that the two women could not be detained longer and on the 18th January recommended their release to the Local Government whose orders are necessary in such a case. The release of the women was at once directed.

WHY THE WOMEN WERE FORCED TO WALK.

Complaints have been made in the press that the two women were unnecessarily made to walk, while the first Sindubala was pregnant and took with her a small child to jail. The facts are that the first Sindubala walked from Shahbazpur to the zemindari cutchery at Behar (about ½ of a mile) as the Superintendent failed to obtain a bullock cart. The second Sindubala was also brought by her relative on foot to the cutchery from her house in the village, while both women walked from the Bankura railway station to the thana (about ½ mile), no carriage being obtainable at a late hour of the night. From Behar village to Indas station they were sent by bullock cart and from the Bankura thana to the jail by a closed carriage. Up to the time of their arrival at the jail they were accompanied by their male relations. Nothing was said at the time about the state of health of the first Sindubala, neither did the Superintendent of Police infer anything unusual. No complaint was then made about the treatment of the women. The first Sindubala took her small child to the jail by her own choice.

GOVERNMENT "CONCLUSIONS."

From these circumstances the Governor in Council draws the following conclusions:

(a) The Criminal Investigation Department had reasonable grounds for regarding the original name found among the papers already mentioned as suspicious and for taking action to elucidate the facts by search. The order of arrest was an error of judgment.

(b) The action of the Superintendent of Police, Bankura, was justified by a bona fide doubt as to the identity of the women covered by his orders and by a bona fide suspicion of both the women whom he arrested. He endeavoured to treat the women with consideration and as soon as possible he telegraphed for further orders, supplementing this by his written report (as regards the disappearance of his telegram further enquiry is proceeding).

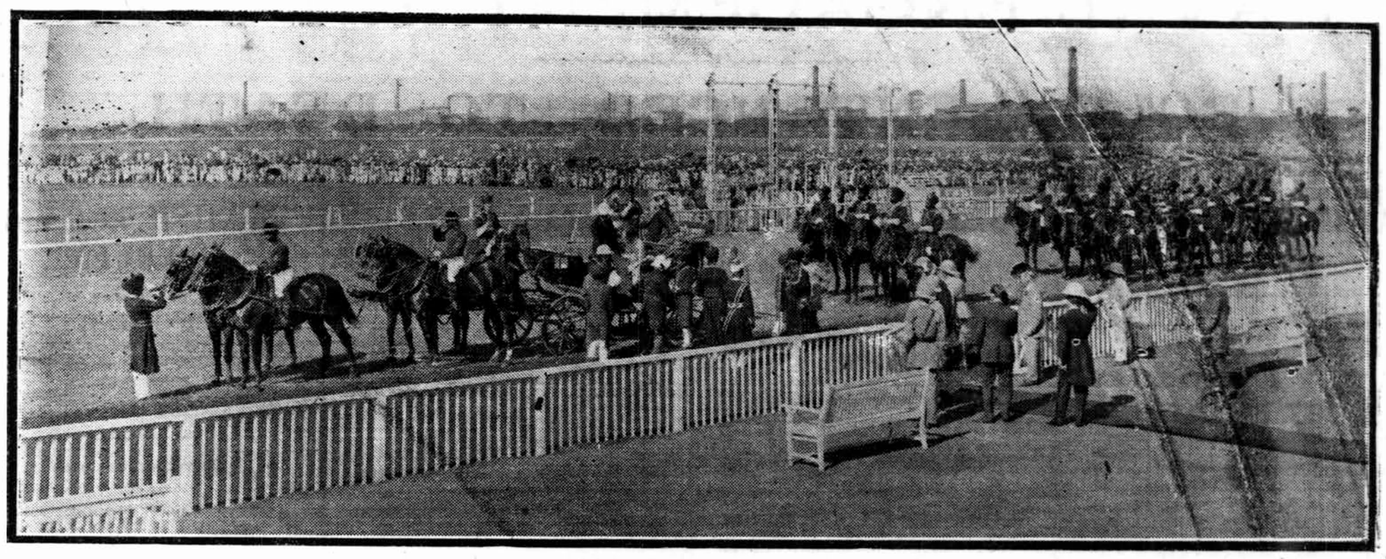
(c) The delay in considering this report is accounted for between the 7th and 12th January by the fact that it was marked to an officer who was called away from Calcutta and in his absence the urgency of the matter was not appreciated.

(d) As regards the delay between the 12th and 18th January, it is to be regretted that the Deputy Inspector-General did not decide at once that the case against the two women did not justify their continued detention and that he deferred orders pending the pursuit of another clue. The delay was intensified by the misunderstanding regarding the despatch of a telegram. When he realised the true position the Deputy Inspector-General acted correctly in at once applying for the release of the women.

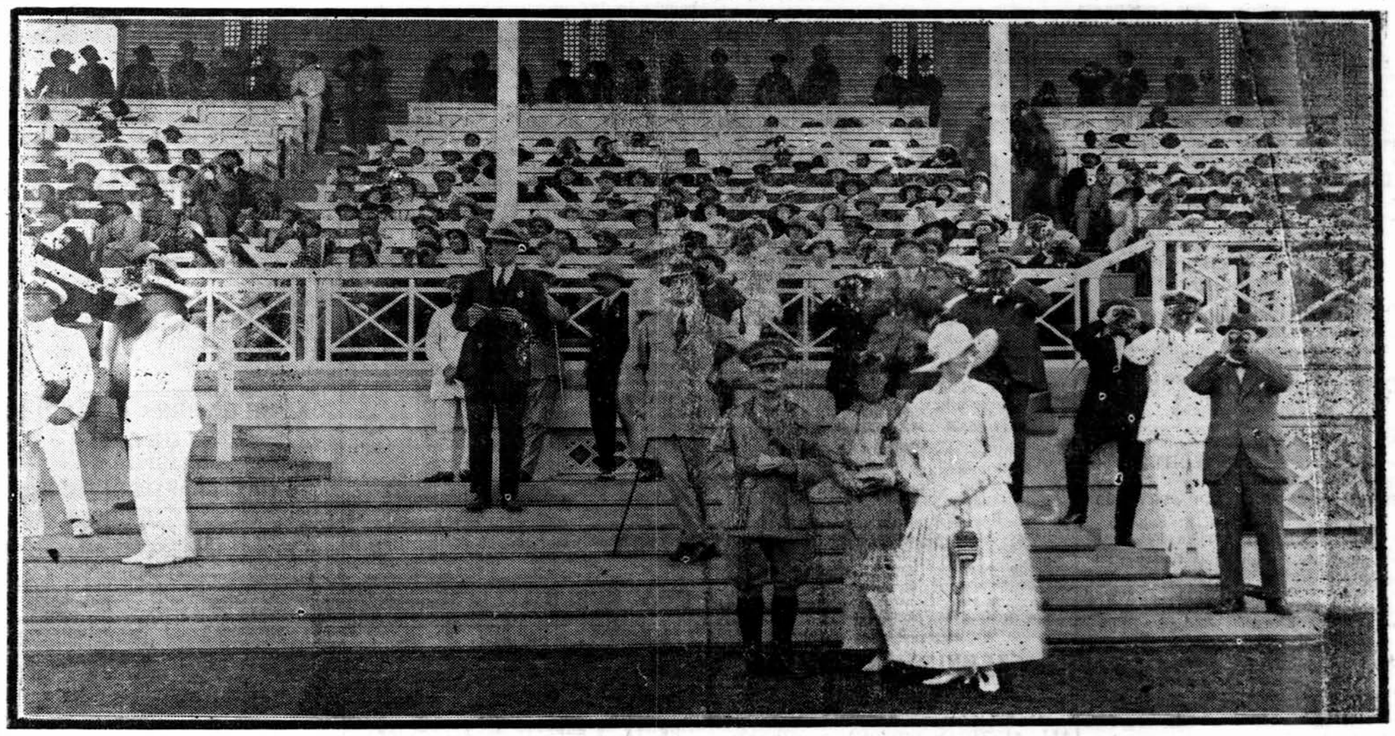
GOVERNMENT REGRET.

The views of Government in the matter will be communicated to all officers concerned. It is regretted that the two women were detained unnecessarily in jail, but the reasons for the action taken and the misunderstanding which unfortunately complicated the facts have been explained above.

BOMBAY RACES : GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP DAY.



ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON IN STATE.



Photos by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

SPECTATORS IN THE MEMBERS' STAND WATCHING THE START OF A RACE.

TUNNEL BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR.

A TURKISH PROJECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

A Copenhagen telegram states that the Turkish Parliament has adopted a Bill authorising borings and preliminary work for a tunnel between Europe and Asia Minor. A Budapest firm will do the work, which will be begun in April.

TRIBUTE TO OUR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

A LABOUR ADVISORY BOARD'S MESSAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Labour Advisory Board for Wales and Monmouthshire has sent a message to Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Haig conveying the resolution unanimously adopted by thousands of workers in shipyards, munition factories, steel, tinplate and spelter works and on railways paying a tribute to the unflinching courage of the sailors and the soldiers "which will inspire us to give of our best in workshops, conscious that by so doing we are on the sure way to victory and peace and the triumph of true democracy."

"NATIONAL CONTROL TEA."

FIRST ALLOTMENT BY FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The first allotment to the wholesale dealers of "national control tea" for retail at 2/8 per pound will be made on February 18th, but it is expected that several weeks will elapse before every retail dealer is supplied. The time-limit allowed to traders to dispose of stocks of other teas expires on March 18th for England and Wales and April 1st for Scotland. Date is not yet fixed for Ireland.

The mixing of "control" tea with other tea is prohibited.

The Food Controller will regulate the wholesale prices. All blends must contain a fair average quality. Retailing of the lowest quality unblended is prohibited.

DUTIES OF TRADE COMMISSIONER IN CALCUTTA.

TO RELATE TO WHOLE OF INDIA AND CEYLON AT PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

Mr. Ainscough, the Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, has left England and is expected to arrive in India shortly. Pending the appointment of a trade commissioner for Bombay, Mr. Ainscoughs' duties will relate to the whole of India and Ceylon.

THE KING'S OFFER OF PALACES.

EMPLOYMENT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

It is announced that the King's offer of Balmoral as a resort for the wounded soldiers and Buckingham and Kensington Palaces as public offices was made in August 1914 again in 1916 but various difficulties stood in the way of acceptance and his Majesty thought it wiser to give a large sum to the Red Cross than to spend money on alterations. Kensington and St. James' Palaces are now being used for work on army comforts. The question of the employment of Buckingham Palace is still being considered.

ROYAL FAMILY AND LABOUR.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY AND GOOD FEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The King and the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, while inspecting to-day in London the bronze panel entitled 'The triumph of Labour,' which the British trade unionists are presenting to the American Federation of Labour, chatted for some time informally with different representatives of labour, asking them about the welfare of their sons and relatives serving with the forces. The labour representatives said afterwards that they were greatly impressed by the evidences of sympathy and good feeling towards labour exhibited by the Royalties.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES CONSIDERING QUESTION OF INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

"The Times" states that owing to increase in costs steamship companies in a number of cases are considering the question of increase of passenger fares. Considerably higher rates are already being charged or are being quoted in some cases.

RUSSIAN ANNULMENT OF FOREIGN LOANS.

PROPOSED JOINT ACTION BY NEUTRALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 18.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Holland proposed joint action by the neutrals regarding the annullment of the Russian foreign loans. Spain had already assented to the proposal.

AGAINST POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

RESOLUTION BY AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., Feb. 18.

The Referendum of the National Association of Manufacturers has passed a resolution against the suggested post-war boycott of Germany.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The rate for three months and six months British Treasury Bills has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent.

BRITISH REPRISAL FOR GERMAN AIRMEN.

NOTICE HANDED OVER BY DUTCH MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 18.

Reuter learns that the Dutch Minister in Berlin handed to Germany on February 12th one month's notice that British reprisals would be taken regarding the airmen Scholtze and Wookey. No answer has hitherto been received.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS IN JANUARY.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 18.

There was a decrease in the exports during January of £5,194,607 and an increase in the imports of £8,465,747, compared with January last year.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CONVALESCENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

Mr. Roosevelt is recovering and is leaving the hospital shortly.

U. S. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

BILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Feb. 18.

The House of Representatives has favourably reported on the Billion Dollars Urgency Deficiency Appropriation Bill for various military activities. A provision is contained in the Bill to extend 81 millions on the heaviest forts and artillery supplementary to over 1780 millions already spent or authorised.

It is intended to erect a plant in France for the manufacture of gases. Over 277 millions for aeroplane bombs is asked for.

INDIAN HIDE TRADE.

"NO GERMAN FIRMS SHOULD BE ALLOWEDSTO REMAIN IN IT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 18.

Sir Henry Ledgard, in an address before the Society of Arts, urged that no German firm should be permitted to remain in the Indian hide trade and that no individual or concern should take part in the trade without a licence ensuring that the capital and the partners of the company should be British and that there should be a closer commercial union rendering us more self-supporting, more self-contained and more alive to enemy machinations than in the past.

Sir C. S. Bayley, presiding, stid the Government of India had taken exceedingly drastic steps to purge the firms engaged in the hide trade of the enemy influence but as regarded the suggested concession to this particular industry it must be remembered that other trades would claim similar concession. The elimination of enemy influence in the hide trade was of very great importance and he was perfectly certain that the Government of India would take every step to bring it about but the question of elimination of the Allies was much bigger and he at any rate could not discuss it there.

"LEST WE FORGET"

THE RECORD OF THE INDIANS IN FRANCE.

[By H. E. A. C. in "India."]

The people of England have lately been most deservedly honouring the memory of the men of the Seven Divisions of the old Army, who, in those early and unforgettable days of the war, "stood fast while England girt her armour on." Barely seven hundred gathered together at the Albert Hall on December 15 of that magnificent Expeditionary Force which went through the great retreat from Mons and fought at the Marne and the Aisne and in those bloody hand to hand encounters which at every step marked the race to the sea. Of the rest, their countrymen can only say, in the words from Ecclesiasticus, that "their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore."

Great was the sacrifice which they made and immortal the renown which they won. But there were other heroes on those days whose services deserve equally to live in grateful remembrance. When the Lahore and Meerut divisions of the Indian Army landed at Marseilles in September and October, 1914, the resistant power of the British Army was almost overcome. They were outnumbered by ten to one, and exhausted by constant fighting against superior artillery and a more numerous equipment of machine-guns; and except the Indian Army, there were no other trained soldiers in the Empire available at that moment for service.

How did the Indians acquit themselves in this supreme hour of need? The story is told in the volume* which has been written at the desire and under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council by Colonel Merewether and Sir Frederick Smith, the two officers who undertook in turn the duty of acting as official chronicler of the Corps.

HOW THE EMPIRE WAS SAVED.

It is claimed, and as we think, with perfect justice, both by the authors and by Lord Curzon, who contributes a glowing eulogy by way of introduction, that the Indians and the British regiments which came from India arrived in the nick of time. The Empire, say Colonel Merewether and Sir Frederick Smith, was saved by an alternation of shifts and expedients, each of which just succeeded because of the deathless valour and devotion of those who were associated with each endeavour. It was saved first by the Expeditionary Force, secondly by the Indian Corps, thirdly by the Territorial Divisions, and fourthly by the Overseas and Kitchener Armies. There is enough glory and enough sacrifice for all: but a special meed of praise and gratitude is surely due to those soldiers of Indian blood who, knowing nothing of the merits of the quarrel, fought and died because they were told by officers whom they trusted that the interests of the King-Emperor and of his Empire were in jeopardy.

As much was asked of the Indians in France as of any troops at any period or in any theatre of the war: and as much was given. Together with the Manchesters, the Black Watch, the Leicesters, the Connaught Rangers, the Highland Light Infantry, and the Seaforths, who accompanied them from India and who fought side by side with them in perfect comradeship and brotherhood, they stemmed that first German onslaught through the late autumn of 1914 which ended in the bitter fighting at Givenchy. They played a glorious part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The second battle of Ypres, the struggle at Festubert for the Aubers Ridge, and the desperate assaults at Loos, all claimed a toll of blood from these devoted soldiers of the King. There was no "grousing" and no shirking, and yet, as Lord Curzon rightly reminds us, they were plunged into surroundings of the most depressing character, and almost from the start they suffered shattering losses.

THE DAILY SCENE OF DESOLATION AND DISCOMFORT.

On page 67 of the book the following account is given of the line held by the Indian Corps from the time of its arrival at the front until that of its final departure and we defy anyone to read it without a feeling of admiration for the shining courage and the superb endurance which they never ceased to display:

On taking a hasty view from our trenches, the eye was met by a vast expanse of low lying cultivable land, cut up by innumerable roads and lands, and dotted with small villages and isolated farms. During a great part of the year, as far as the eye could reach there stretched a dismal sea of mud, almost the only break consisting of suspicious-looking pools of water, proving, on further investigation, to be flooded shell holes, with which the ground was thickly pitted. The only prominent objects, to some extent relieving the eternal monotony of the scene, were a few copses or woods. . . The short distance below the surface at which water was found rendered the digging of deep trenches impossible in places, while even a moderate fall of rain reduced the inhabitants of the trenches to a state of discomfort almost indescribable. . . . On a typical winter's day, with a steady cold downpour converting the fire trenches into fetid water logged ditches, and the communication trenches into bottomless muddy streams, the drear and chilly discomfort of the whole scene was enough to appal the stoutest heart. The feelings of Orientals coming from fierce sunshine to surroundings like these cannot be described and can hardly be imagined. . . . At the outset, the Allies laboured under a heavy handicap. The Germans possessed bombs, trench mortars, rifle grenades, searchlights and "sausage" observation balloons, and, looking still further ahead, they were, as we found to our cost, even then preparing their devilish gas and flame throwers. We had none of these things, and for quite a considerable period our only bombs, were those manufactured locally from empty jam tins.

Under these circumstances, and considering the thinness of the line, it was nothing short of marvellous that it was kept intact during all those weary months, from the end of October, 1914, to the midddle of November, 1915. "The Germans were to learn that the fine-drawn khaki cord was whipcord: it strained: it bent: but it never broke."

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT.

It is now permissible to disclose the identity of the regiments of the Indian Army which passed so valiantly and so uncomplainingly through this trying ordeal. A bronze star has been awarded to officers and men of all units who served in France and Belgium between August 5 and midnight of November 22-23, 1914. It will be worn by the survivors of five out of the six British infantry battalions which have already been named, and of the following seventeen Indian battalions belonging to the Lahore and Meerut divisions, which sailed from Karachi in the first instance: the 129th Baluchis, the 57th Wilde's Rifles, the 9th Bhopal Infantry, the 15th Lodhiana Sikhs, the 47th Sikhs, the 59th Scinde Rifles, the 34th Sikh Pioneers, the 1st battalion 9th Gurkha Rifles, the 2nd battalion 2nd Gurkht Rifles, the 6th Jat Light Infantry, the 2nd battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles, the 1st and 2nd battalions 39th Garhwal Rifles, the 41st Dogras, the 58th Vaughan's Rifles, the 2nd battalion 8th Gurkha Rifles, and the 107th Pioneers. Accompanying them were the 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis) and the 4th Cavalry, the 3rd and 4th companies of the 1st, and the 20th and 21st companies of the 3rd, Sappers and Miners, the 4th, 5th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 18th brigades of Field Artillery, the 109th and 110th Heavy Batteries, and two signals companies. Towards the end of October the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 20th Deccan Horse, and the 34th Poona Horse, arrived, together with the Jodhpur Lancers and a battery of Horse Artillery.

By an unlucky stroke of fate, the Sirhind Brigade, composed of the Highland Light Infantry, the 1st battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, the 1st battalion of the 4th Gurkha Rifles and the 125th Napier's Rifles, were detained in Egypt to guard the Suez Canal, pending relief by Territorial battalion from England, and did not reach Marseilles until November 30, or a week too late to earn the star. The 40th Pathans arrived from China in April, 1915, and played a glorious part in the second battle of Ypres, in which poison-gas was first used, and which, in the judgment of Lord French, was not less grave and critical an engagement than the memorable first battle. At later stages in 1915 came the 69th, 89th, 27th and 33rd Punjabis, and the 93rd Burma Infantry. These took the place of the 9th Bhopalis and the 125th Rifles, which left for Egypt in June, and the 6th Jats, 15th Sikhs, and 41st Dogras, which were transferred to Mesopotamia in August.

THE TOLL THAT WAS TAKEN.

Representatives were to be found in the force of all the races which are recruited for military purposes: and for the benefit of those who imagine that such races begin and end with the Sikhs and the Gurkhas, it may be mentioned that there were Maharattas in the 3rd Sappers and the 107th Pioneers, Rajputs in the 125th Rifles, and Brahmans, as well as Rajputs, in the 9th Bhopal Infantry and the 89th Punjabis.

The casualty lists are melancholy reading. Up to November 19, 1915, when they were relieved from the line, the Indian units lost 150 British officers killed, 294 wounded, 49 missing, and 3 died from various causes: 103 Indian officers killed, 336 wounded, 50 missing, and 6 died: and of the rank and file, 2,345 killed, 14,221 wounded, 3,148 missing and 661 died: making a total of 21,413. Some regiments were reduced to the merest shadow. The 59th Scinde Rifles landed in France in 1914 with a strength of 13 British and 18 Indian officers, and 810 other ranks. By the commencement of November, 1915, no British officers and only 4 Indian officers and 75 men were serving with the battalion who had not been absent through wounds or sickness for more than ten days. The British units which were included in the Corps numbered six up to January, 1915, and twelve after that date. In officers they lost 124 killed, 363 wounded, and 37 missing, and of other ranks 1,806 killed, 8,388 wounded, and 2,089 missing: or a total of 12,807. These figures do not include those of units temporarily attached to the Corps.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SYSTEM.

In the concluding chapter the authors discuss the failings of the Indian military system. Special stress is laid upon the dependence of the sepoy upon his British officers. It followed, naturally, that when these had all been either killed or wounded, their places could not adequately be filled. The Indian soldier, it is said, cannot support many changes and substitutions in his commands. No doubt, this must be the case under existing conditions. But has not the time arrived when Indian officers shall be trained on exactly the same footing as the British officer, and encouraged to assume exactly the same responsibilities? There is evidence enough in this record of uninterrupted heroism that subadars and jemadars and even non-commissioned officers are able to exhibit the noblest qualities of leadership when the need arises.

*"The Indian Corps in France: by Lieut.-col. J. W. B. Merewether, C. I. E., Indian Army, and the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick E. Smith, K.C., M.P., with Portraits, Illustrations and Maps, and an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston. Published under the authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. (London, John Murray. 10s. 6d. net).

KAISER IN JERUSALEM.

GREATEST COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

REMINISCENCES OF EYE WITNESS.

More than 19 years have passed, says Mr. S. L. Hughes, M.P., in the "Times," since I had the experience of seeing the Kaiser enter Jerusalem, heralded, appropriately enough, by blatant and brazen music, and surrounded by what is sometimes called by descriptive reporters "a plentiful display of bunting."

It was at about a quarter-past 3 on the afternoon of Saturday, October 29, 1898, that this curious specimen of a pilgrim entered the Holy City, armed to the teeth, escorted by troops, with Turkish mounted police thrashing out of the way such natives as had drawn near. Some accounts of the event relate that he went in by the Damascus Gate, but that is not the case. To oblige their Imperial guest the Turks had made a breach in the historic and immemorial walls of Jerusalem in order to save the Kaiser from the trouble of turning an awkward corner—an outrage that may have satisfied his sense of *Kultur*. It may be thought that any reflections I cast on those 1898 proceedings have been tinged by the fact that we are now at war with the chief performer, and that what then appeared harmless now seems offensive. That is not, however, the case, for at the time I wrote an account of the event in which I described the Kaiser as the only rival of Barnum, and in regard to the procession of German officers, Turkish Pashas, and the horde of hangers-on, I then wrote:—"Nothing like this has been seen since Noah came out of the ark."

The Kaiser had arrayed himself like a Crusader as seen in pantomime—helmet, silk robe, and the other usual trappings for the part. He appeared to be in a mood of exaltation, and saluted with almost epileptic fury. Indeed, it seemed to me that he imagined he had captured the city by the sword instead of arriving there, as was the fact, as one of Cook's personally conducted tourists. I have sometimes seen accounts of that Imperial trip to the Holy Land in which it is said that the German thoroughness and efficiency were shown by the perfection of the arrangements and by the manner in which the time-table was kept. All these tributes to that perfection of arrangements are well deserved, but the Germans had nothing to do with it, as the whole business, including the providing of money and the catering and transport, was in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, of Ludgate-circus, and it would be impossible to imagine a more British institution than that.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS PRESENT.

It was only by chance that I saw this famous entry, for though I had gone out on purpose to witness and to describe it, the Turks, who do not appreciate the Press, had tried to keep the special correspondents at a distance. They assured us that the Kaiser had expressed the wish that we should not get within 24 hours of him—either in advance or following behind. We knew our Kaiser better than that, as he liked to travel "with a full band" as the phrase goes. One of our party, the late Mr. Melton Prior, had a letter of introduction from the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., and so obtained an interview, when the Kaiser announced that he wished all facilities to be given to the journalists. That made things more easy for us, but we had been delayed so long that it seemed likely that we should not get to Jerusalem in time for the show. But ten or a dozen of us, acting together, hired a special train, and thus we were able to romp into Jerusalem about a couple of hours before the curtain went up, and saw a sight worth seeing.

What struck me about the Kaiser in Jerusalem more than anything else was his complete lack of a sense of humour—a lack so complete as to be hardly consistent with entire sanity. The entry ceremony which I have mentioned showed the truth of the saying that there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. For it was really ludicrous beyond description, and so were some of his subsequent performances in that city. I have never witnessed anything more really funny than his appearance as a preacher in a church in Jerusalem, when he took part in the dedication of a German Protestant church there. He and his attendant officers, gigantic men selected on the Barnum principle because of their size, marched up the church, all armed to the teeth, with a mixture of the goose-step and the cake-walk, while the choir sang a respectful anthem which the Kaiser took to refer to himself, and acknowledged it with a military salute! As Germany is not my spiritual home it happens that I do not understand the German language—indeed, I am so ignorant in this respect that I was not always sure whether the Imperial preacher was tackling a guttural or clearing his throat. But the tone throughout was that of a drill sergeant giving orders.

As I came away I talked to a German officer who knew our language and our country well. He said, "I know you make fun of our Emperor in your country." I said that of course we would not be so rude, but he retorted, "Oh, I know all about it, I see *Punch*," and then he added this discriminating remark, "Whatever you may say about him this at least is true—he is the greatest commercial traveller in the world." That seemed to me to be true at the time, but his journey to Jerusalem and Palestine has not turned out to be good business for the Turks.

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for Ladies
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on 09 April, 2017

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The weather has been dry everywhere but conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme north of India and over south of the bay.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay, 17th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.012 Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81 0 "
Minimum do.	68.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind do: do:	220 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	18	m 3	51	26	0	m 10	27	17	2
		5	23a	25	8	11	29a	21	5
Tues	19	m 4	52	24	9	m 11	49	17	11
		7	9a	25	6				
Wed.	20	m 6	21	23	11	m 1	33	21	6
		8	41a	26	0	1	16a	18	2
Thur.	21	m 8	6	24	0	m 3	1	20	0
		9	35a	26	9	2	27a	18	0
Fri	22	m 9	12	24	7	m 3	49	19	11
		10	14a	27	4	3	20a	17	8
Sat.	23	m 10	2	25	4	m 4	26	19	1
		10	47a	27	9	4	2a	17	5
Sun.	24	m 10	42	26	0	m 4	57	18	4
		11	34a	28	0	4	38a	17	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
18	(Monday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 40m.	
19	(Tuesday)	7h. 6m.	6h. 40m.	
20	(Wednesday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 41m.	
21	(Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 41m.	
22	(Friday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 42m.	
23	(Saturday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 42m.	
24	(Sunday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 42m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

		d:	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918.	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.0 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.3 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th February 1918, giving data fr the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is moderately above normal throughout while night temperature is in slight excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and north-west Rajputana. Day temperature is in moderate excess in this area, while night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the west of Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity continues in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Porvinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the extreme western districts; day temperature is in slight excess here.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and as Bombay humidity is slightly above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in south Hyderabad where light cloud is present; humidity is in excess and night temperature is below normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 18th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departur. 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Feb.)	85.4	50.4	67	..	3.81	—4.77
Jask	78.5	58.1	94	..	2.46	—0.48
Do. (th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th Feb.)	78.9	67.9	60	0.16		—2.49
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.6	52.8	51	0.08		—0.95
Rawalpindi	73.4	41.3	49	4.50		—0.73
Lahore	78.3	45.4	67	0.15		—2.02
Hissar	81.5	49.1	57	0.49		..
Ambala	79.9	50.1	51	1.14		—3.09
Delhi	78.9	56.0	52	0.53		—1.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.7	57.3	46	1.00		—0.24
Mainpuri	83	51.4	59	0.52		—1.47
Jhansi	84.4	53.5	55	0.00		—1.25
Cawnpore	82.4	58.1	76	0.42		—1.14
Allahabad	82.9	51.8	55	0.39		—1.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.7	54.4	55	0.02		—0.74
Karachi	75.7	63.6	80	0		—1.11
Ajmer	79.0	36.0	69	0.25		—0.72
Jaipore	81.5	58.1	81	0.23		—0.79
Kotah	87.6	55.8	54	0		—0.98
Mount Abu	68.0	52.9	51	0.12		—0.80
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	88.4	55.7	82	0		—0.34
Dwarka	77.9	63.7	73	0		—0.62
Veraval	75.6	61.2	76	0		—0.44
Rajkot	84.6	53.3	81	0		—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	58.6	84	0		—0.43
Surat	87.5	60.5	85	0		—0.31
Ahmedabad	81.4	60.8	59	0		—0.33
Deesa	86.1	55.8	63	0		—0.41
Neemuch	83.1	52.8	52	0		—0.63
Indore	86.4	53.6	60	0		—0.72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.3	52.8	48	0.06		—1.00
Saugor	85.0	54.6	38	0		—0.81
Hoshangabad	88.7	55.4	50	0.01		—1.40
Khandwa	93.3	60.6	45	0.04		—0.97
Akola	93.6	59.4	30	0.13		—1.46
Amraoti	90.8	62.5	35	0.03		—1.91
Nagpur	89.7	56.4	45	0.16		—1.74
Chanda	91.5	57.4	45	0.07		—1 56
Raipur	86.2	58.5	44	0.95		—0.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.9	68.5	84	9		—0.55
Ratnagiri	84.8	67.1	58	0.99		+0.30
Marmugao	84.5	70.4	92	5.95		+4.76
Karwar	86.6	66.9	91	1.10		—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	55.3	38	1.40		+0.60
Ahmednagar	89.8	59.9	35	3.00		+1.73
Poona	90.8	56.3	50	3.87		+2.76
Sholapur	91.9	64.0	35	0.65		—0.84
Bijapur	90.9	67.8	50	1.11		—0.12
Belgaum	87.1	56.7	55	5.69		+3.77
Aurangabad	90.4	60.1	28	0.38		—0.76
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.4	63.5	56	0.14		—0.85
Hyderabad	86.5	63.6	74	2.29		+0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	71.5	74	2.41		—0.93
Calicut	87.0	71.1	86	7.27		+3.94
Cochin	88.9	71.3	71	15.34		+6.32
Colombo	90.3	68.4	72	19.55		—2.99
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	67.3	91	12.19		+5.64
Bellary	93.7	64.6	75	2.72		+0.49
Cuddapah	94.0	67.3	72	5 44		+0.70
Madras	84.9	68.0	83	20.14		—0.04
Bangalore	86.3	56.8	66	2.41		—1.25
Coimbatore	90.9	68.8	70	7.12		+1.92
Trichinopoly	91.9	67.2	75	7.61		—2.13
Negapatam	84.8	75.9	62	36.91		+7.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th February, 1918, was 30.211 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 1 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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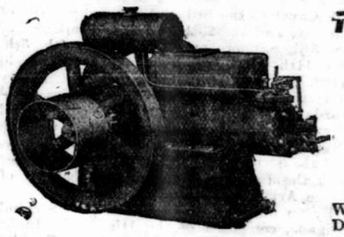
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